REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR

THE YEAR 1877-78.

Bombay:
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1878.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

The total sum (exclusive of balances) which formed the income of the Educational Department in 1876-77 and 1877-78 was:—

	1876-77	1877-78.*	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Funds	10,35,671	*10,65,775	30,104	
Cess	6,07,599	7,29,554	1,21,955	
Fees { Provincial	†1,44,468	‡1,54,986	10,518	
Fees { Local	1,11,001	1,09,548		1,453
Funds of Native States	1,58,416	1,65,298	6,882	
Popular Subscriptions	14,148	8,244		5,904
Municipal Assignment	53 695	56,698	3,003	
Interest on Endowments	52,166	53,681	1,515	...
Miscellaneous	13,380	18,897	5,517	
Total of Local Funds	11,54,873	12,96,906	1,49,370	7,357
Grand Total	21,90,544	23,62,681	1,79,494	7,357

The chief causes of increased expenditure from Provincial Funds are the regular annual increments to graded officers, an increase in the cost of direction, owing to acting allowances having been paid for three months while the Director was absent on leave, and an increase in grants to aided schools to meet subscriptions raised for endowments.

The receipts from the Educational Cess show a most gratifying recovery throughout the Central, North-East, and Southern Divisions, in which the falling off, owing to the prevalence of famine, was last year most marked. A statement, giving details of receipts and expenditure under all heads of Local Funds, as well as the opening and closing balances for each collectorate, will be found in Appendix A.

The increase in provincial fees, (*i. e.*, fees levied in colleges and provincial schools, and from students examined for public service certificates) is due to increases of Rs. 4,700 in college fees, and Rs. 6,300 in school fees, while the certificate fees show a falling off of Rs. 1,100. The increase in college fees arises from the increased number of students in the Grant Medical College.

The figures for colleges during the last five years are:—

	1873-74.	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78
	Rs a p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Elphinstone College	11 981 6 1	13,383 10 8	12,730 14 2	13,194 8 1	13,229 0 4
Deccan College..	4,052 7 3	4,739 14 0	4,896 2 0	3,999 0 0	3,546 0 0
Law School	1,739 0 0	2,232 / 8 0	2,265 2 0	3,232 8 0	3,380 0 0
Grant Medical College	2,232 0 0	5,035 0 0	7,715 0 0	7,425 0 0	11,970 0 0
Poona Civil Engineering College .	3,372 0 0	3,866 0 0	4,681 0 0	5,372 0 0	5,823 8 0
Total .	23,376 13 4	29,357 0 8	32,287 0 2	33,223 0 1	37,948 8 4

In provincial high schools the rates of fees have been raised; hence the increase.

* Exclusive of Rs 78,149, the expenditure on University and Grant Medical College.
† Inclusive of Rs 7,425, the fees of the Medical College
‡ Inclusive of Rs 11,970, the fees of the Medical College.

The number presenting themselves for public service certificate examinations have fallen off, and, consequently, the fee receipts have diminished.

Fee receipts "Local" have slightly decreased, owing to a temporary reduction in the rates of fees levied in the districts affected by the famine, necessitated by the poverty-stricken condition of the people.

The increase under Funds of Native States is due to a further extension of education in Kattywar.

Popular contributions again show a considerable falling off, even larger than last year, and due to the following causes:—The Sirdars of the Southern Mahrátta Country have in some cases withdrawn, and in others lessened, the amount of their subscriptions to the Sirdars' High School at Belgaum. The subscribers to the Tálukdári School at Ahmedabad have failed to pay the full amount of their promised subscriptions; and, lastly, contributions from the people towards the building of school-houses have diminished, probably in consequence of the famine.

Contributions from Municipal Funds towards education have increased. The city of Bombay has given from the commencement of the year 1878 an additional annual grant of Rs. 5,000 for vernacular education, and other municipalities in the Central Division and in Sind have made small grants towards primary schools.

Last year the increase in interest on Endowment Funds was caused by the recovery of arrears. This year it is due to the interest on the School of Art Fund, Rs. 5,000, being for the first time credited to this head. But against this must be set a decrease of Rs. 2,070, due to the transfer, to the control of the Surat Municipality, of certain promissory notes the interest of which has in past years been employed for the payment of scholarships in the School of Art.

Under Miscellaneous the increase is due to the inclusion of larger refunds made by the Book Depôt on account of its establishment paid from Provincial Funds.

2. The expenditure of the department during the year 1877-78 was as follows:—

On what account.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and subsidiary charges . .	42,659 15 1		*42,659 15 1
Inspection and charges	1,74,565 13 4	28,716 15 9	†2,03,282 13 1
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	9,26,699 0 4	12,09,980 14 6	‡ 21,36,679 14 10
Total	11,43,924 12 9	12,38,697 14 3	23,82,622 11 0

3. In order to avoid confusion, and to enable me to give the revised table called for in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1253, dated 14th November 1877, on last year's report, the expenditure on the University has been added for the first time to the provincial expenditure of the department, as has also that portion of the expenditure on Grant Medical College which is met from the Medical Budget. Deducting all expenditure on the Uni-

* This includes salaries and travelling allowance (Rs. 39,906-2-4,) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment, and the amount spent on contingencies (Rs. 2,753-12-9).

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and their establishments; also travelling allowances and contingencies.

‡ This includes salaries of professors and masters, scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department, Translation Department, grants for building school-houses, grants made to private institutions, contingencies, expenditure on education from the Dakshina Fund, and other miscellaneous charges; also charges on account of University and Grant Medical College.

N.B.—The expenditure of Rs 6,190-5-10 on account of the Reporter on the Native Press, and of Rs. 2,964-14-7 on account of Dakshina to Brahmins and allowances to the Dakshina Examiner and his establishment, is not entered, as these are not educational charges.

versity and Grant Medical College amounting to Rs. 90,119-6-4, the total expenditure from Departmental Funds shows an increase for the year as under :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Provincial Funds	10,35,671 4 6	10,65,775 6 5	30,104 1 11	.....
From Local Funds	12,29,728 0 7	12,26,727 14 3	.....	3,000 2 4
Total ..	22,65,399 5 1	22,92,503 4 8	30,104 1 11	3,000 2 4
		Deduct—Decrease ...	3,000 2 4	
		Net Increase ...	27,103 15 7	

Taking Provincial and Local Funds together, I find the net increase distributed as under :—

	Rs. a. p.
Direction	6,695 0 9
Instruction	21,600 2 9
Total...	28,295 3 6
Deduct—	
Decrease on Inspection...	1,091 3 11
Net increase...	27,103 15 7

4. Budget allotment of Provincial Grant showing expenditure under each head :—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and subsidiary charges	36,906	42,660	5,754	..
Inspection	1,88,696	1,80,499	....	8,397
University	42,938	41,569	....	1,369
Colleges or Departments of Colleges	2,33,469	2,27,407	....	6,062
Normal Schools	41,779	*41,852	73	....
Technical Schools	29,380	31,219	1,839	....
Boys' Schools .. High Schools	2,23,171	2,12,756	....	10,415
Boys' Schools .. Anglo-Vernacular, First Grade	90,137	87,229	....	2,908
Boys' Schools .. Anglo-Vernacular, Second Grade	2,53,975	12,962	....	3
Boys' Schools .. Lower Class, Primary		2,30,768		
Girls' Schools .. For Natives		10,242		
Girls' Schools .. For Europeans		....		
Mixed Boys and Girls' Schools	..	..	....	....
Grants-in-aid .. On system of payment by results ..	70,000	70,340	340	....
Grants-in-aid .. Other grants for instruction	19,340	67,740	48,500	....
Grants-in-aid .. Building Grants	56,180	25,785	....	26,198
Buildings		4,197		2,513
Scholarships	37,696	35,183	....	....
Translation Department	11,912	11,986	74	13
Book Department	11,556	11,543	....	..
Miscellaneous	15,770	20,729	4,959	
	* 13,62,805	* 13,66,466	61,539	57,878
Deduct—Estimated and actual Departmental Receipts (Estimated)	2,19,733	(actual) 2,22,542	2,809	...
Net allotment and expenditure	11,43,072	11,43,924	58,730	
		Deduct—Decrease ..	57,878	
		Net Increase .	852	

Direction.—The excess is owing to the salary of the Acting Director having been charged during the absence of the permanent incumbent on privilege leave.

Inspection.—The less expenditure is due to savings caused by the absence of the Inspectors, North-East and Southern Divisions, on leave, and by the employment of the Inspector, Central Division, as Acting Director of Public Instruction.

University.—The receipts and expenditure not being under the control of this department, the cause of decrease cannot be stated.

Colleges.—The less expenditure is due to savings caused by the absence on leave of the Professor of Chemistry and Geology, Engineering College.

* Inclusive of allotment and expenditure from Dakshina Fund Rs. 17,633-7-0.

Technical Schools.—The excess is owing to the increased salaries sanctioned to the Superintendent and Decorative Artist, Sir J. J. School of Art.

High Schools.—The less expenditure is due to savings on the salaries of the Principal and Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, and the Head-master, Surat High School, during the absence of those gentlemen on other duties, and to similar savings from the full sanctioned salaries of assistant masters absent from various causes.

First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—The less expenditure is owing to savings in sanctioned salaries during absence of permanent incumbents, or owing to appointments not being always filled.

Grants-in-aid.—The excess is due to a transfer of Rs. 25,000 from the allotment for building grants, and the balance from general savings in the total Budget Grant, as ordered by Government Resolution No. 1090, dated 28th March 1878, and Government Resolution No. 1139, dated 30th March 1878.

Building Grants.—The less expenditure is explained above under Grants-in-aid.

Scholarships.—The less expenditure is due to savings in the sanctioned amount owing to scholarships not being always filled up.

Miscellaneous.—The excess is due to a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the University for the purchase of Dr. Wilson's library, sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 5410, dated 24th December 1877.

5. The following table gives, in detail, the variations in Provincial expenditure as compared with last year, and has been framed, as far as possible, in accordance with para. 19 of Government Resolution No. 1253, referred to above:—

	Actual Expenditure from Provincial Funds.			
	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Abstract.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and subsidiary charges	35,964 14 4	42,659 15 1	6,695 0 9	.....
Inspection and do.	1,73,238 5 8	1,74,565 13 4	1,327 7 8	.....
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	9,03,639 13 9	9,26,699 0 4	23,059 2 7	.....
Total	11,12,843 1 9	11,43,924 12 9	31,081 11 0	.....
Detail of Instruction.				
University	41,884 0 9	41,568 8 7	.....	265 8 2
Colleges or Departments of Colleges	1,71,039 0 6	1,61,311 1 4	.....	2,727 15 2
Normal Schools	15,806 5 9	41,843 11 11	.....	3,962 9 10
Technical Schools	24,341 7 6	25,088 5 8	746 14 2	.....
Boys' Schools. High Schools	1,15,424 14 4	1,15,180 9 2	.....	244 5 2
Boys' Schools. Anglo-Vernacular, First Grade.	40,872 14 2	38,549 13 2	.....	2,323 1 0
Boys' Schools. Anglo-Vernacular, Second Grade	13,978 13 10	13,643 13 0	.....	335 0 10
Boys' Schools. Lower Class, Primary	2,25,444 15 2	2,30,666 10 11	5,221 11 9	.....
Girls' Schools. For Natives	9,934 12 10	10,241 12 0	306 15 2	.....
Girls' Schools. For Europeans	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mixed Boys and Girls' Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grants-in-aid. On system of payment by results	77,676 2 0	70,340 0 3	.....	7,336 1 9
Grants-in-aid. Other Grants for instruction	17,514 0 0	67,740 0 0	50,226 0 0	.....
Grants-in-aid. Building Grants	46,793 0 0	25,783 12 0	.....	21,009 4 0
Buildings	2,893 2 2	4,197 5 2	1,304 3 0	.....
Scholarships	28,904 2 5	35,796 10 0	6,892 7 7	.....
Translation Department	13,535 2 10	11,985 14 0	.....	1,549 4 10
Book Department	10, 88 10 5	5,543 2 5	.....	5,045 8 0
Miscellaneous	17,058 5 1	20,217 14 9	3,159 9 8	.....
Total Instruction	9,03,639 13 9	9,26,699 0 4	67,857 13 4	44,798 10 9
Add—Charges on account of Direction and Inspection	2,09,203 4 0	2,17,225 12 5	8,022 8 5	.....
Grand Total	11,12,843 1 9	11,43,924 12 9	75,880 5 9	.....
		Deduct—Decrease	44,798 10 9	
		Net Increase	31,081 11 0	

The increases under Direction, Inspection, Colleges, and Technical Schools have been already explained in para 4.

The decrease under Normal Schools is due to the closing of the Dhulia Training School and to the decreased expenditure on the teaching staff and contingencies in the Poona Training College.

The decrease under First Grade Schools is owing to the amalgamation of the Dhulia First Grade School with the High School.

The increase under Lower Class Schools is owing to increase, in the grants for vernacular schools in the Central, North-East, and Northern divisions.

The decrease under Grants on the system of payment by results is owing to the payment of large arrears for 1875-76 in 1876-77.

The increase under Other Grants is owing to the grant of Rs. 50,000 given in aid of Endowment Funds of the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim and the Cathedral Choir School of the Diocesan Board of Education.

The decrease under Building Grants is owing to smaller grants having been made in aid of school-houses.

The increase under Buildings is owing to the larger amounts paid in aid of popular and municipal contributions for building school-houses for Government vernacular schools.

The increase under Scholarships is owing to the amount spent on scholarships in the Grant Medical College having been shown for the first time under this head. The amounts for 1876-77 and previous years were shown under Colleges instead of under their proper head.

The decrease under Translation Department is owing partly to the salary of the Acting Maráthi Translator having been debited, in addition to the salary of the permanent incumbent, during 1876-77, and partly to the reduced rate of salary drawn by the Maráthi Translator during 1877-78.

The decrease under Book Depôt is owing to a larger refund made by the Curator on account of salary drawn by his establishment from Provincial Funds.

The increase under Encouragement to Literature is owing to a sum of Rs. 5,000 having been expended in purchasing, for the University, the library of the late Dr. Wilson.

The decrease under Dakshina Fund is owing to the payment of smaller sums as rewards to authors.

The increase under Boarding-houses is owing to a grant of Rs. 600 sanctioned from the Dakshina Fund towards the boarding-house in connection with the Training College at Dharwar.

The decrease under Grant to Mechanics' Institute is owing to the reduction made this year in the extraordinary Provincial Grant to the institution.

6. The next table gives a general view of the year's expenditure from all sources; further details will be found in the annual tables printed separately. The whole amount expended, Rs. 30,58,979, shows an increase of Rs. 18,063 over last year; but of the total expenditure Rs. 6,76,356 were expended from private sources, and from the funds of Native States, the schools in which are inspected, but not managed, by this department. Deducting this amount, the balance expended under the control of this department is Rs. 23,82,622, being Rs. 32,627 more than last year. Of this expenditure Rs. 11,43,924 were met from Provincial Funds, being Rs. 31,081 in excess of last year, and Rs. 12,38,699 from Local Funds, an excess of Rs. 1,546. The increase was divided as follows :—

	Increase	Decreese.
University	...	266
Direction	6,695	...
Inspection	...	1,191
Instruction	27,389	..
Total	...34,084	1,457
Deduct—Decrease	... 1,457	
Net Increase	...32,627	

Roughly divided, the total expenditure of Rs. 23,82,622 from funds controlled by Government officers gives the following percentages as the approximate shares of the establishments entered in the table :—

$1\frac{7}{10}$ University.	$8\frac{3}{5}$ Middle Class Schools.
$1\frac{4}{5}$ Direction.	38 Primary Schools
$8\frac{1}{2}$ Inspection.	$2\frac{7}{10}$ Girls' Schools (including Mixed Schools).
$9\frac{7}{10}$ Colleges.	$3\frac{2}{5}$ Scholarships.
2 Normal Schools.	$6\frac{1}{5}$ Buildings.
$1\frac{7}{10}$ Technical Schools.	3 Miscellaneous.
$12\frac{7}{10}$ High Schools.	

The increased proportion expended on high and middle class schools is due mainly to large grants sanctioned in aid of endowment funds raised by subscriptions.

EXPEN

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local		
		Local Rate or Cess.	Endowment.	Subscriptions, &c.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University	41,568 8 7	....	....	....
Direction	42,659 15 1	....	....	....
Inspection — British	1,74,565 13 4	*6,582 3 5	....	....
Inspection — Foreign	....	....	....	....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.				
Arts — Government	80,670 8 9	....	20,487 1 6	....
Arts — Aided	1,300 0 0	....	....	....
Law — Government	5,442 11 9	....	2,028 0 0	....
Medicine — „	9,885 6 6	....	....	....
Engineering — „	27,619 8 0	....	....	....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.				
Medical Schools (Vernacular) — Government	20,217 7 3	....	....	....
Engineering — Government	14,475 7 1	....	....	....
Normal Schools.				
For Masters — Government	29,433 7 10	....	....	....
For Masters — Inspected	....	....	....	....
For Mistresses — Government	12,410 4 1	....	1 0 0	....
For Mistresses — Aided	....	....	....	....
School of Art — Government	18,476 14 0	....	5,000 0 0	....
Other Technical Schools — Government	6,611 7 8	516 0 0	....	....
Other Technical Schools — Aided	4,100 0 0	....	....	....
Schools for Boys.				
Higher Class, English — Government	1,15,186 9 2	1,349 0 7	7,085 2 8	2,375 0 0
Higher Class, English — Aided	67,774 8 0	....	....	....
Higher Class, English — Inspected	....	....	....	....
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular, First Grade — Government	38,549 13 2	....	1,933 15 4	1,868 8 0
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular, First Grade — Aided	40,025 14 3	....	2,024 0 0	....
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular, First Grade — Inspected	....	....	....	....
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular, Second Grade — Government	13,643 13 0	17,937 2 7	....	1,907 15 0
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular, Second Grade — Aided	1,505 0 0	....	....	....
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular, Second Grade — Inspected	....	....	....	....
Lower Class and Primary — Government	2,30,666 10 11	4,56,422 11 1	....	801 12 6
Lower Class and Primary — Aided	3,260 8 0	1,942 15 9	....	....
Lower Class and Primary — Inspected	....	....	....	....
Schools for Girls.				
For Natives of India — Government	10,241 12 0	27,028 7 5	....	....
For Natives of India — Aided	4,501 8 0	....	....	....
For Natives of India — Inspected	....	....	....	....
For Europeans and others — Aided	9,576 8 0	....	....	....
Mixed Schools for Boys and Girls — Government	....	....	....	....
Mixed Schools for Boys and Girls — Aided	6,036 2 0	....	....	....
Scholarships and Prizes.				
In Colleges — Government	23,285 10 8	†1,100 15 1	9,838 12 10	....
In Schools, Government — High Schools	6,192 15 4	‡5,271 12 2	748 8 6	....
In Schools, Government — First Grade	1,672 0 0	‡1,601 4 7	169 1 10	....
In Schools, Government — Second Grade and Primary	10 0 0	441 2 10	473 2 11	....
In Schools, Government — Training Schools (Vernacular)	4,636 0 0	19,476 10 0	....	....
Buildings — Government — Provincial	2,367 7 2	....	....	....
Buildings — Government — Local	1,829 14 0	1,16,134 9 7	....	470 9 11
Buildings — Aided	25,783 12 0	....	....	....
Buildings — Inspected	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous, as per detail given separately	37,746 15 2	28,066 12 7	....	875 1 8
Grand Total	11,43,924 12 9	6,83,871 11 8	49,788 13 7	8,298 15 1

* For Local Fund Clerks in the Collectors' office
† For scholarships in the Engineering
‡ For cess-payers' children attend

DITURE.

Funds.				Funds not under Government Control.	Total.
Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	
6	7	8	9	10.	11
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	....	....	....	41,568 8 7
....	....	....	....	....	42,659 15 1
....	....	5,697 11 1	35 13 0	....	1,86,881 8 10
....	16,401 4 3	....	....	11,566 14 10	27,968 3 1
....	....	16,775 0 4	661 0 0	....	1,28,593 10 7
....	....	....	....	20,967 0 0	22,267 0 0
....	....	3,380 0 0	....	....	10,850 11 9
....	....	11,970 0 0	....	....	21,855 6 6
....	....	5,823 8 0	....	....	33,443 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	20,217 7 3
....	....	....	....	....	14,475 7 1
....	4,784 6 1	8 0 0	1 3 0	....	34,227 0 11
....	....	....	....	2,329 11 9	2,329 11 9
....	....	....	....	....	12,411 4 1
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	24,596 5 0
....	....	1,095 7 0	24 0 0	....	10,960 12 3
....	....	....	3,833 4 7	....	8,301 13 11
....	....	....	....	4,201 13 11	
8,693 8 0	25,583 12 4	74,586 3 4	12 0 0	....	2,34,865 4 1
....	....	....	....	1,64,222 0 10	2,31,996 8 10
....	....	....	....	19,894 10 10	19,894 10 10
12,932 0 0	6,827 15 6	34,824 11 0	....	3,324 2 7	1,00,261 1 7
....	....	....	....	42,906 14 10	84,956 13 1
....	....	....	....	21,141 5 6	21,141 5 6
7,711 3 10	13,215 1 1	10,291 11 6	13 0 0	2,616 11 11	67,336 10 11
....	....	....	....	2,839 0 3	4,344 0 3
....	....	....	....	10,649 1 3	10,649 1 3
23,811 0 6	88,180 3 2	98,951 15 10	323 2 9	37,656 4 3	9,36,813 13
....	....	....	....	17,936 11 3	23,140 3 0
....	....	....	....	97,855 4 1	97,855 4 1
1,760 0 0	3,957 3 7	618 15 0	....	3,417 12 9	47,024 2 9
....	....	....	....	26,948 1 7	31,449 9 7
....	....	....	....	8,389 9 10	8,389 9 10
....	....	....	....	32,918 1 6	42,494 9 6
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	28,923 10 1	34,959 12 1
302 4 1	....	....	....	....	34,527 10 8
....	2,120 12 11	....	....	....	14,334 0 11
....	120 0 0	....	....	....	3,562 6 5
....	....	....	....	....	924 5 9
....	3,999 15 3	....	....	852 0 0	29,564 9 3
600 0 0	....	....	....	....	2,367 7 2
....	....	....	....	1,03,503 14 5	2,22,238 15 11
....	....	....	....	....	25,783 12 0
600 0 0	....	....	....	10,795 7 3	10,795 7 3
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	511 0 11	6,000 0 0	....	73,199 14 4
56,110 0 5	1,65,190 10 2	2,64,534 4 0	10,903 7 4	6,76,356 5 6	30,58,979 0 6

and in the office of the Accountant General.
School, Hyderabad, Sind.
ing English schools.,

Detail of Miscellaneous.

	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.				Total.
		Local Rate or Cess.	Fees and Fines.	Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Translation Department	11,985 14 0	.....	..	...	.....	11,985 14 0
Book Department	5,543 2 5	.....	.	...	6,000	11,543 2 5
Encouragement to Literature ...	13,701 10 7	.....	. .	..	.. ...	13,701 10 7
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund	4,235 4 2	.....	. .	...	.....	4,235 4 2
Expenses on Boarding-house for Vernacular Masters under training at Poona and Dharwar ...	900 0 0	.....	...	...	.....	900 0 0
Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters, &c.	.....	25,369 10 0	...	...	.....	25,369 10 0
Sind Sudhar	.....	124 14 4	.	875 1 8	.....	1,000 0 0
Charges on account of Certificate Examination	.....	.....	511 0 11	...	.....	511 0 11
Grant to Mechanics' Institute ...	780 0 0	.....	...	...	...	780 0 0
Do. Geographical Society ...	600 0 0	.....	. .	...	.....	600 0 0
Agricultural Apprentices at the Model Farm, Bhudgao	.....	413 2 6	...	...	.....	413 2 6
Refunds	.....	860 1 4	. .	...	.....	860 1 4
Watchmen employed to look after the School-houses in Kaira District	.....	299 0 5	...	...	.....	299 0 5
Freight on a case	1 0 0	.....	...	...	.....	1 0 0
Re-payment of loan	.....	1,000 0 0	...	..	.....	1,000 0 0
Total... ...	37,746 15 2	28,066 12 7	511 0 11	875 1 8	6,000	73,199 14 4

7. Details of expenditure on the University and Grant Medical College not controlled by this department are as under:—

	Amount.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1876-77.	1877-78.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay University	41,834 0 9	41,568 8 7	.....	265 8 2
Grant Medical College	42,762 12 6	*48,550 13 9	5,788 1 3	.....
Total ...	84,596 13 3	90,119 6 4	5,788 1 3	265 8 2

	Rs. a. p.
* Provincial	36,580 13 9
Fees	11,970 0 0
Total...	48,550 13 9

The expenditure on the University was divided as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Allowances to Examiners	30,000 0 0
Registrar and Establishment	5,268 0 0
Contingencies...	6,300 8 7
Total...	41,568 8 7

To it must be added Rs. 5,000 spent on the purchase, for the University, of the library of the late Dr. Wilson, and debited to the fund for the encouragement of literature, making a total of Rs. 46,568-8-7.

The expenditure on Grant Medical College was divided as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Salaries of Professors, Teachers, &c. ...	32,478 4 3
Establishment	3,180 0 0
Scholarships, stipends, &c.	6,478 0 0
Contingencies	7,414 9 6
Total ...	48,550 13 9

8. The expenditure from Local Funds is shown in the following statement according to divisions:—

Divisions	1876-77	1877-78	Increase	Decrease
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Central Division.				
From 1 Fees of Provincial Colleges and Schools	93,998 5 6	97,863 11 10	3,865 6 4	
2 Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools)	2,20,985 11 11	2,37,365 6 11	16 379 11 0	
3 People's Contributions	1,983 6 2	2,269 9 11	286 3 9	
4 Assignments from Municipal Funds	15,813 0 0	17,385 5 4	1,572 5 4	
5 Endowment Funds, viz ,—				
Elphinstone College Funds	21,373 1 6	21,350 1 6	.. .	23 0 0
Elphinstone Institution Fund	5,276 12 4	5 256 12 4	.	20 0 0
Grant Medical College Funds	5,379 7 7	5,266 7 2		113 0 5
Other Minor Funds	7,123 5 0	13 225 13 0	6,102 8 0	
6 Miscellaneous	1,657 15 0	6 7o6 0 0	5 098 1 0	
Total	3,73,591 1 0	,06,739 4 0	33,304 3 5	156 0
North East Division				
From 1 Fees of Provincial Schools	8,121 14 2	7,836 14 4		284 15 10
2 Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools)	1,55,480 5 5	1,53 792 6 2	.	1,687 15 3
3. People's Contributions	1,300 4 0	.		1,300 4 0
4 Assignments from Municipal Funds	1,204 0 0	1,428 0 0	224 0 0	
5 Endowment Funds, viz , Dhulia High School Fund	962 9 4	962 9 4	.	.
Sudashive and Yamuna Scholarship Fund	41 8 6	30 0 0		11 8 6
Garud Prize Fund	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Krishna Prize Fund		12 0 0	12 0 0	
6 Funds of Native States	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0		
Total	1,69,510 9 5	66,511 13 10	286 0 0	3,284 11 7
Northern Division				
From 1 Fees of Provincial Schools	17,546 2 0	19,560 2 9	2,014 0 9	. .
2 Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools)	2,25,803 4 4	2,26,220 13 10	417 9 6	
3 People's Contributions	2,696 5 7	2 327 15 0	.	308 6 7
4 Assignments from Municipal Funds	11,796 0 6	12,376 0 6	580 0 0	
5. Endowment Funds	2 293 6 10	1 726 15 8		566 7 2
6 Funds of Native States	1,56,149 10 5	1 62 790 10 2	6,640 15 9	.
Total	4,16,224 13 8	4 25,002 9 11	9 6o2 10 0	874 13 9
Southern Division.				
From 1 Fees of Provincial Schools	10,481 8 6	10,456 6 0	. .	25 2 6
2 Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools)	1,39 459 7 4	1 05 996 10 9	..	33,462 12 7
3 People's Contributions	3 932 10 8	2 545 4 0		1,387 6 8
4 Assignments from Municipal Funds	3,835 0 0	3,890 0 0		
5 Endowment Funds—			55 0 0	
Belgaum Sirdars High School Fund	1,375 8 8	865 13 0		509 11 8
Dharwar High School and other Funds	818 0 9	862 5 7	44 4 10	
6 Miscellaneous (Dharwar Industrial School)	6,976 13 8	3,822 4 7		3,154 9 1
Total	1,66,879 1 7	1,28,438 11 11	99 4 10	38,539 10 6
Sind Division				
From 1 Fees of Provincial Schools	6,895 4 0	7,299 3 9	403 15 9	
2 Educational Cess Fund (including fees of Cess Schools)	74,126 11 3	70,044 3 4		4,082 7 11
3 People's Contributions	1,389 10 1	281 0 6		1,108 14 7
4 Assignments from Municipal Funds	21,024 2 4	21,030 10 7	6 8 3	
5 Endowment Funds		180 0 0	180 0 0	
6 Miscellaneous	86 6 3	1,200 4 5	1,113 14 2	
Total	1,01,522 6 11	1,00 035 6 7	1 704 6 2	5,191 6 6
Grand Total	12 29,728 0 7	2 26,727 14 3	4o 046 8 5	48,046 10 9
			Deduct—Increase	45,046 8 5
			Net Decrease	3,000 2 4

The increased expenditure from Local Funds in the Central Division is due to the following causes :—

To increased fee collections in colleges, which, being credited to Provincial Funds, are debited to Local Funds.

To the adjustment, during the year, of several large items expended on buildings by the Public Works Department in 1877-78.

To an increased grant from Municipal Funds made by the Municipality of Bombay.

To the inclusion, for the first time, in the accounts of this department, of the interest accruing on the invested funds of the School of Art.

To the larger amount refunded by the Book Depôt on account of establishment charges.

The decrease in the North-East Division is due to the abolition of the Dhulia Training College and to reductions in establishments. It would have been much larger, but for the inclusion, in this year's expenditure, of sums expended by the Public Works Department on school buildings in 1876-77, and only adjusted in 1877-78.

The increases in the Northern Division are due to increased fee receipts in provincial schools, credited to Provincial and debited to Local Funds, and to the transfer of some of the inspected schools in Kattywar to the control of this department.

The large decreases in the Southern Division are due to the strict economy necessitated by the famine, in consequence of which expenditure on vernacular schools was curtailed, and the construction of new school-houses was deferred.

The same causes led to decreased expenditure in Sind, where a number of poorly-attended schools have been closed.

9. One hundred and twenty-one institutions were registered for grants-in-aid under the rules for the year under report. Of these 2 are colleges or departments of colleges; 25 are schools for Europeans and Eurasians, connected either with missionary bodies or with the railways, or under the management of local committees; 78 are schools for all races and castes, and are also under recognized management as above; and 16 are private schools for natives carried on for profit. Of the 121 institutions on the register, 9 were newly registered this year, 6 being under recognized management, and 3 being private schools. Grants, amounting to Rs. 64,579, were awarded under the rules during the year. The grants awarded in 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 75,502, showing a decrease, this year, of Rs. 10,923 : of this decrease about Rs. 3,000 are due to the withdrawal of the grants for Matriculation, and the reduction in the grants for passing the B.A. and F.A. examinations; Rs. 6,000 are due to the removal from the register of certain schools, either in consequence of their inefficiency, or their being closed; and the rest to the withdrawal of the capitation grant in the case of European and Eurasian schools.

Awards are not always paid during the year on account of which they are given, and the actual disbursements from the Budget grant of 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 70,340-0-3.

10. The total award of 1877-78, Rs. 64,579, was divided as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Grants to Colleges for passing University Examinations...	1,300	0	0
Do. to Schools for Europeans and Eurasians under recognized management	29,507	0	0
Do. to Schools for all races and castes do. ...	29,763	0	0
Do. to Private Schools	4,009	0	0
Total ...	64,579	0	0

11. In addition to grants paid by results, Government made allowances to private institutions as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools (for Europeans)	5,280	0	0
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution	6,000	0	0
Rastomji Jamsetji Gujaráti Schools	2,260	0	0
David Sassoon's Reformatory	3,600	0	0
Sanskrit Class at Násik	100	0	0
Fardunji Parek's School of Art and Industry, Surat ...	500	0	0
Grant-in-aid of Endowment Fund to Scottish Orphanage, Máhim	25,000	0	0
Ditto Cathedral Choir Schools of Diocesan Board of Education	25,000	0	0
Total ...	67,740	0	0

Of these, the first four receive fixed grants under promises made before the introduction of the system of payment by results. The Sanskrit school at Násik receives a fixed grant, as a special case, as a reward for and incentive to improvement. The Cursetji Furdunji School of Industry at Surat is a local institution under the control and management of the municipality, and receives a grant in aid of its funds. The grants in aid of Endowment Funds were made, under the provisions of Lord Canning's minute, to meet private contributions towards the support of European and Eurasian schools.

Local Funds also contributed the sum of Rs. 1,943 towards the support of inspected indigenous schools in the Island of Bombay and the Mofussil not under the system of payment by results.

12. The total actual expenditure, during the year, on aided institutions from departmental funds was Rs. 1,44,023. The expenditure from private funds, as made out from returns submitted by school managers, amounted to Rs. 3,41,863, making a total of Rs. 4,81,886.

Buildings.

13. The following table gives the expenditure on buildings during the year fron the Educational Budget :—

	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Thirty-five new Buildings	3,017 14 0	87,288 0 10	90,305 14 10
Repairs	1,179 7 2	29,617 2 8	30,796 9 10
Grants-in-aid	25,783 12 0	.....	25,783 12 0
Total ...	29,981 1 2	1,16,905 3 6	1,46,886 4 8

Additional expenditure to the amount of Rs. 1,67,358 was incurred from the Public Works Budget, making a total of Rs. 3,14,244-4-8.

The total expenditure from all sources, Rs. 3,14,244-4-8, was distributed as follows :—

	Educational Provincial Funds.	Public Works Provincial Funds.	Educational Local Funds.	Total.
Government Institutions.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Colleges	.....	696 0 0	.....	696 0 0
High Schools	1,003 0 0	85,676 0 0	.....	86,679 0 0
School of Art	.....	67,638 0 0	.....	67,638 0 0
First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	164 7 2	115 0 0	.....	279 7 2
Vernacular Schools	2,814 14 0	.....	1,16,905 3 6	1,19,720 1 6
Normal Schools	100 0 0	353 0 0	... ..	453 0 0
Boarding-house	115 0 0	.....	.....	115 0 0
Nasik Depôt	.....	66 0 0	.....	66 0 0
Repairs	.....	11,782 0 0	.....	11,782 0 0
Aided Institutions.				
Female Schools	25,783 12 0	.....	.....	25,783 12 0
David Sassoon's Reformatory Institution...	.....	1,032 0 0	.....	1,032 0 0
Total ...	29,981 1 2	1,67,358 0 0	1,16,905 3 6	3,14,244 4 8

14. Further details of the building operations in each division during the year are given below : —

Division.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed.	Expenditure. Provincial.	Local.	Total.
New Buildings.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division	4	23	11 8 0	66,806 6 1	66,817 14 1
North-East do.	3	3	1,176 8 0	14,118 10 0	15,295 2 0
Northern do.	..	..	1,333 14 0	219 0 0	1,552 14 0
Southern do.	..	..	.....	5,844 0 9	5,844 0 9
Sind do.	1	1	496 0 0	300 0 0	796 0 0
Total ..	8	27	3,017 14 0	87,288 0 10	90,305 14 10
Grants-in-aid to Private Institutions.					
St. Joseph's Female Institution, Bombay ..	..	..	22,831 12 0	....	22,831 12 0
Roman Catholic Convent School, Belgaum.	..	..	2,952 0 0	....	2,952 0 0
Total ..	.	.	25,783 12 0	....	25,783 12 0
Special and Ordinary Repairs.					
Central Division	..	..	236 7 2	11,209 0 11	11,445 8 1
North-East do.	..	..	800 0 0	11,288 15 0	12,088 15 0
Northern do.	..	..	143 0 0	....	143 0 0
Southern do.	..	..	....	2,959 8 6	2,959 8 6
Sind do.	..	..	....	4,159 10 3	4,159 10 3
Total .	.	..	1,179 7 2	29,617 2 8	30,796 9 10
Grand Total .	8	27	29,981 1 2	1,16,905 3 6	1,46,886 4 8

15. The following is the table of expenditure of Provincial Funds on educational buildings in 1877-78, required by the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 211, of the 3rd June 1871:—

Expenditure from Department of Public Works Budget (Provincial).	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) Repairs	11,782 0 0
(*b*) Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000)	4,412 0 0
(*c*) Large Works (above Rs. 1,000)	*1,51,164 0 0
Total P. W. D. Budget ...	1,67,358 0 0
Expenditure from Educational Budget (Provincial); see preceding para.	
(*d*) Repairs to Government Buildings	1,179 7 2
(*e*) Minor Government Buildings	3,017 14 0
(*f*) Minor Grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 and under)	.....
(*g*) Large grants above Rs. 1,000	25,783 12 0
Total expenditure from Budget...	29,881 1 2
Grand Total Outlay ...	1,97,339 1 2

16. The cost to Government of the Central Book Depôt at Bombay has been very materially reduced, being Rs. 5,543-2-5 only against Rs. 10,588-10-5 last year.

Cost and operations of the Book Dôpot.

At the close of 1877 the value of the balance in hand of Government stock, entrusted to the Depôt for sale, was set down at Rs. 1,21,698-14-0. In accordance with the recommendations made by a committee appointed by Government, the prices of many unsaleable books have been reduced. Other books have been returned to the stores of the Collector of Bombay, or have been written off. Owing to these reductions the nominal value of the stock has much decreased, and at the close of the year stood at Rs. 98,289-2-0.

The Government stock account for the year is as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1877	1,21,698 14 0		Sale proceeds, including subscriptions to Indian Law Reports and Miscellaneous receipts paid into the Treasury ...	8,712 0 8	
Value of new stock received during the year	8,311 3 4		Discount given to purchasers	129 14 0	
Value of stock issued gratis returned ..	2 0 0		Commission to the Central Book Depôt for the sale of Candy's Dictionary .	32 10 2	
Subscriptions to Indian Law Reports .. .	2,839 4 0		Value of Indian Law Reports issued to subscribers...	5,150 0 0	
Miscellaneous .. ..s	5 0 0		Loss from issuing books gratis and reduction of retail selling prices of Indian Law Reports and other books ...	20,542 10 6	
			Balance on 31st March 1878, viz.— Value of stock in store, including outstandings.	98,289 0 0	
Total ...		1,32,856 5 4	Total ...	.. ..	1,32,856 5 4

The Central Depôt now maintains 258 branch depôts for the sale of school-books, inclusive of one at Aden.

*The following are the items of the expenditure for larger works in the Budget for the Public Works Department:—

New Elphinstone High School, Bombay...	...Rs.	83,700 0 0
New School of Art, Bombay	... „	67,464 0 0
Total	...Rs.	1,51,164 0 0

New stock, to the value of Rs. 1,03,698-15-2, was added by purchase, or in the shape of works printed by the department. The sales of stock amounted to Rs. 1,49,213-3-5. The value of stock at the close of 1876-77 was Rs. 5,95,799-14-11, and at the close of 1877-78 was Rs. 5,28,169-12-7, showing a reduction of Rs. 67,630-2-4, of which Rs. 64,033-9-7 is due to reduction in the selling prices of unsaleable books, and Rs. 3,596-8-9 to loss on obsolete or damaged books written off.

The new stock purchased comprised the following :—

Description.	Number of Copies.	Prime Cost. Rs. a. p.
English Books	82,256	19,755 11 7
Do. Maps	308	1,383 7 9
Do. Globes	4	144 5 6
Latin Books	79	511 1 3
Maráthi Books	187,301	28,769 15 2
Do. Maps	300	670 0 0
Gujaráti Books	265,094	45,754 13 9
Urdu do.	7,051	629 13 1
Sanskrit do.	7,759	6,079 11 1
Total	550,152	1,03,698 15 2

The following statement shows books and maps in different languages sold during the year :—

Description.	Number of Books, &c., sold and issued on credit.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
English Books	89,956	33,880 7 7
English Maps, Atlases, and Globes	1,471	1,944 7 0
Latin Books	238	244 4 0
Sanskrit Books	1,866	1,840 9 0
Maráthi Books	157,238	38,928 14 3
Maráthi Maps, &c.	1,333	4,570 15 0
Gujaráti Books	249,544	61,270 2 0
Gujaráti Maps	276	529 12 0
Kanarese	17,164	3,645 7 9
Miscellaneous	5,018	2,358 4 10
Total	524,104	1,49,213 3 5

The cash account of the School Book Depôt is as follows :—

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1877—		Paid on account of previous years' investments	16,970 2 10
Rs. a. p.		Re-invested in stock	95,710 9 8
Cash 4,799 7 9		Rewards to authors, commission to vendors, insurance, rent, packing and transit charges, and printing and advertising	30,342 2 1
Outstandings 20,083 3 10		Miscellaneous	3,367 15 8
24,882 11 7		Refund of advance received from Treasury	15,000 0 0
Sale proceeds	1,49,213 3 5	Refund on account of cost of establishment	6,000 0 0
Advance from Treasury (refunded within the year)	15,000 0 0	Balance on 31st March—	
Miscellaneous	3,213 4 2	Cash 7,920 5 1	
		Outstanding 16,998 0 6	
		24,918 5 7	
	1,92,309 3 2		1,92,309 3 2

The cash balance shows little change from that of last year. The sale proceeds are less than in 1876-77 by some Rs. 14,300, due probably to the decreased demand for school books, owing to the widespread distress caused by famine. The investments in new stock show an increase of Rs. 4,680. Rs. 15,000, received as a temporary advance from the Treasury, were repaid, and a further sum of Rs. 6,000 was repaid to Government in part payment of the cost to Government of the depôt. The accounts have been audited by a professional auditor, and reported correct. These results may be looked on as very satisfactory, and the depôt is, no doubt, now in a sound position financially.

Sind Depôt.

The cash account of the Sind Depôt is as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on the 1st of April 1877	2,014 4 3		Repaid portion of advance received from Central Depôt... ...	1,000 0 0	
			Re-invested in stock ...	2,165 9 2	
			Binding books and preparation of maps ...	1,057 4 0	
Sale proceeds during the year	5,914 5 8		Commission to vendors...	575 0 4	
			Charges in connection with the Sindhi-English Dictionary ...	172 0 10	
			Packing, conveyance, and contingent charges ...	251 3 4	
Miscellaneous	22 9 3		Purchase of furniture ...	25 0 0	
			Balance on 31st March...	2,705 1 6	
		7,951 3 2			7,951 3 2

The following table shows the number and value of books and maps in different languages sold :—

	Number of Books, &c., sold.	Amount.
		Rs. a p.
Sindhi Books	16,142	3,891 9 9
Persian Books	3,247	558 5 9
Urdu Books	12	8 0 0
Arabic Books	3	1 12 0
Gurmukhi Books	118	16 12 0
Hindu-Sindhi Books	3,440	606 10 0
Maps	107	474 0 0
Miscellaneous Books	147	26 14 0
Anglo-Sindhi Books	70	176 3 0
Slates and pens	.....	154 3 2
Total ...	23,286	5,914 5 8

The Sind Depôt has 29 branches distributed throughout the province. The stock was increased by the addition of books valued at Rs. 2,781-11-5. The sales of stock amounted to Rs. 5,967-6-8, inclusive of the value of books written off the stock account, amounting to Rs. 53-1-0. The decrease in sales, as compared with last year, is ascribed to the high prices prevailing in Sind, and also to a smaller demand, owing to the reduction in the number of schools. The compilation of the Sindhi-English dictionary is now completed, and it is passing through the press. The Inspector reports :—

"This work will be a valuable addition to Sindhi literature, and every endeavour is being made to get it through the press as quickly as possible. The dictionary, although owing its existence to the Educational Department, will bear the names of its compilers, the Reverend George Shirt, Mr. Sadik Ali Mirza, and Munshi Udharam Thanwardas, and it is hoped that, before another educational report is issued, the long-expected work will be completed and offered to the public."

17. The following table contrasts the expenditure from Provincial and Local Funds on Education, Science, and Art, during the last five years :—

	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure of Provincial Grant.	Expenditure of Local Funds.
		Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	228,561	10,61,374	12,90,026
1874-75	238,686	11,42,703	11,96,063
1875-76	250712	11,36,326	12,60,219
1876-77	249,441	11,12,843	12,37,153
1877-78	248,140	11,43,925	12,38,698

18. These figures do not, however, give the whole expenditure from local sources on schools and institutions connected with Government, and a more complete table is therefore given below, which adds to the figures already noted the expenditure from private funds on aided schools, and the cost of schools belonging to Native States, inspected, but not managed, by the Educational Department. These additional figures are taken from returns submitted to Inspectors, and do not include the cost of any schools not under inspection :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution from Public Revenues	10,61,374	11,42,703	11,36,326	11,12,843	11,43,925
Administered by the Department. { Contribution from Local Funds	12,90,026	11,96,063	12,60,219	12,37,153	12,38,698
Estimate of expenses from Private Funds of aided schools	3,60,637	3,15,699	3,51,110	3,74,900	3,41,863
Expenditure in Native State and other schools inspected or visited only	3,49,400	2,50,338	2,51,222	3,16,020	3,34,493
Total ..	30,61,437	29,04,803	29,98,877	30,40,916	30,58,979

19. The results of the expenditure on instruction during 1877-78 are shown by the following table, giving the number of schools and scholars and the average attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Colleges and Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to the Average Monthly Number.
I.—COLLEGES AND SCHOOSL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.				
COLLEGES	5	853·00	795·00	·93
HIGH SCHOOLS ... { British	18	3,586·93	3,103·72	·86
{ Foreign	3	374·30	332·00	·86
	21	3,961·23	3,435·72	·86
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS—				
1st Grade.				
British	31	2,986·80	2,580·17	·86
Foreign	2	220·10	192·70	·85
	33	3,206·90	2,772·87	·86
2nd Grade.				
British	43	5,907·60	4,574·20	·77
Foreign	12	2,018·20	1,423·20	·70
	55	7,925·80	5,997·40	·75
LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS—				
British ... ... { Boys	824	150,742·10	111,302·60	·73
{ Girls	1,130	6,252·80	4,166·00	·66
Foreign ... ... { Boys...	450	29,621·40	23,139·00	·78
{ Girls...	26	1,195·80	751·20	·62
	3,430	187,812·10	139,358·80	·74
Night Schools ... { British	29	943·30	616·90	·65
{ Foreign	4	132·60	62·90	·47
	33	1,075·90	679·80	·63
VERNACULAR TRAINING COLLEGES—				
British	3	300·30	252·30	·84
Vernacular Training { British	1	21·17	19·42	·91
Schools ... ... { Foreign	1	59·90	55·80	·93
	2	81·07	75·22	·92
Female Training Schools	3	45·50	37·70	·82
Sind Engineering School, Hyderabad ...	1	25·00	21·92	87
School of Art	1	136·00	104·00	·76
Industrial School, Dharwar	1	52·00	30·00	·57
Total Government ..	3,588	205,474·80	153,560·73	·74

	Number of Colleges and Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to the Average Monthly Number.
II.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.				
Colleges ...	2	72·00	59·00	·82
High Schools ...	20	3,275·45	2,736·69	·83
Middle Class Schools ...	28	3,053·39	2,640·90	·86
Lower Class Schools ...	42	3,554·20	2,766·80	·77
Female Schools ...	38	3,502·50	2,754·40	·78
Night Schools ...	1	38·00	32·00	·84
Indigenous Schools ...	76	3,162·50	2,584·30	·81
Total ...	207	16,658·04	13,574·09	·81
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.				
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution ...	1	158·00	152·00	·96
Total Aided ...	208	16,816·04	13,726·09	·81
III.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS NOT RECEIVING AID, BUT UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
High Schools ...	2	294·40	242·70	·82
Middle Class Schools ...	29	2,248·40	1,806·40	·80
Lower Class Schools ...	498	17,768·80	13,908·10	·78
Girls' Schools ...	49	1,562·40	1,020·90	·66
Night Schools ...	21	487·90	332·90	·68
Normal Schools ...	·1	21·50	20·40	·95
Total Inspected ...	600	22,383·40	17,331·40	·77
IV.—Police and Jail Schools ...	21	1,202·20	798·30	·66
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,417	245,876·44	185,416·52	·75

The average monthly number of scholars in all institutions connected with the department (exclusive of 2 schools at Aden) is 245,876. The last returns available give an estimated population of 22,723,836 for the districts over which these schools are distributed. Thus the number under instruction bears a ratio of 1·09 to population. Ten years ago Sir A. Grant (*vide* his report for 1867-68, para. 32) reported a ratio of ·845. His figures, if reliable, give an increase of ·245, or about ·¼ per cent. only. But as during these ten years the number of schools has more than doubled, having risen from 2,095 to 4,417, and the numbers under instruction have increased from 135,161 to 245,876, or about 82 per cent., it seems probable that the population was underestimated in 1867-68. Comparing the attendance with last year, the average monthly number on the rolls has fallen from 248,983 to 245,871, and the average daily attendance from 188,501 to 185,416. The ratio of attendance to number on the rolls remains the same, ·75.

20. The following table shows, in detail, the distribution of all the colleges and schools connected with Government throughout the Presidency, with the exception of Janjira, for which no returns have been received. The number of villages with schools has decreased from 3,573 to 3,392. The decrease is chiefly in the Central, Northern, and Sind divisions;—

DISTRIBUTION of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay, and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March	Average Number of Square Miles to each School	Percentage of Scholars to Population	Number of Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools	Increase or Decrease of the Year for each Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Division.										
Poona ...	Maráthi	5,099	907,235	213	11,569	23 93	1 27	1,197	147	
Sholápur	Do.	3,925	662,986	115	4,648	34 13	0 70	649	109	
Satara	Do	5,378	1 116,050	219	10,435	24·56	0 93	1,428	189	
Tanna	Do. ...	4,052	847,424	156	7,303	25 97	0 86	2,264	133	
Kolába	Do.	1,482	350,405	69	3,613	21 45	1 03	1,065	62	
Ratnágiri	Do	3,789	1,019,136	144	9,086	26 31	0 89	1,290	125	
Bombay	Do and Gujarátı	18	644,405	106	13,938	0 17	2 16	1	1	
Akalkot State	Maráthi	498	81,068	18	704	27 44	0 87	109	15	
Modnimb Taluka of Miraj State	Do and Kanarese	89	13,773	8	216	11 12	1 57	12	8	
Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh State	Maráthi	213	68,335	15	410	14 20	0 60	71	15	
Phaltan State	Do	397	59,124	14	526	28 36	0 89	72	12	
Bhor State	Do	1,491	136,075	21	626	71 00	0 46	471	20	
Jath State	Do	700	70,665	12	373	58 33	0 53	117	12	
Jawhár State	Do	534	37,406	3	80	178 00	0 21	122	3	
Sáwant Wári State	Do	900	190,814	37	1,880	24 32	0 99	227	25	
Total Central Division.		28,565	6,204 901	1,150	65,415	24·84	1 05	9,095	876	Decrease of schools 71 decrease of scholars 8 543
North East Division.										
Khandesh	Maráthi	10,162	1,028,642	268	16,841	38 05	1 60	3,447	247	
Ahmednagar	Do	6,647	773,938	185	7,886	35 92	1 01	1,375	172	
Násik	Do ...	7,180	687,353	157	8,314	45 73	1 20	1,453	138	
Peint State	Do	960	47,033	8	318	120 00	0 67	245	8	
Total North East Division.	..	24,949	2,536,966	618	33,359	40 43	1 31	6,520	565	Decrease of schools 2, Do of scholars 501
Northern Division										
Surat	Gujarátı	1,588	587,087	295	16,466	5 38	2 84	859	222	
Broach	Do	1,358	350,322	209	10,317	6 49	2 94	415	181	
Kaira	Do	1,561	782,733	191	15,003	8 17	1 91	591	162	
Ahmedabad	Do.	3,844	829,637	188	12,579	20 44	1·51	904	131	
Panch Máháls	Do	',874	247,580	36	2,689	52 00	1 08	752	33	
Camp Baroda	Do		1,766	1	123		6 96	1	1	
Camp Deesa	Do		5,940	2	111		1 86	1	1	
Kattywar Agency	Do	20,339	2,312 629	488	28,171	41 67	1 21	4,879	290	
Rewa Kánta Agency	Do	4,593	505,732	67	3,751	68 55	74	3,484	61	
Mahi Kánta Agency	Do.	4,000	447,056	52	2,896	76 92	64	1,645	48	
Pálanpur Superintendency	Do. ..	6,041	502,586	12 9	653 510	287 66	23	1,058	17	
Cutch Agency	Do	6,560	487,305	68	3,845	95 58	78	1,025	39	
Cambay Agency	Do.	350	83,496	2	288	175 00	34	87	1	
Surat Agency	Do	615	123,849	9	511	68 33	41	381	9	
Total Northern Division.		52,663	7,267,716	1,629	97,913	32 32	1 34	16,082	1,196	Increase of schools 71 Do of scholars 7 356
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	Maráthi and Kanarese	4,591	938 750	146	7,723	31 44	·82	1,132	113	
Dharwar	Do	4,565	988,037	185	8,655	24 67	87	1,458	140	
Kaládgi	Kanarese	5,695	816,037	125	4,816	45 56	59	1,332	104	
Kanara	Do	4,235	398,406	82	4,164	51 64	1 04	1,152	62	
Kolhápur	Maráthi	2,778	802,691	135	6,589	20 57	82	1,107	114	
Miraj	Do	188	49,507	17	850	11 06	1 71	31	8	
Mudhol	Do	361	58,921	21	473	17 19	81	79	17	
Sángli	Do	952	223,663	41	1,781	23 21	79	327	31	
Laxmeshwar	Maráthi and Kanarese	61	18,951	9	509	6 77	2 68	14	2	
Savánur	Do	70	16,778	4	170	17 55	1 01	25	1	
Rámdurg	Do	140	38,031	3		46 66				
Kurandwad	Do ..	.	69,671	2	139		29			
Jamkhándi	Do	491	102,395	16		30 68		93		
Total Southern Division		24,127	4 521,838	786	35,869	30 69	79	6,750	592	Increase of schools 3 decrease of scholars 4 166.
Sind Division										
Kurrachee	Sindhi	14 091	423,495	60	3,728	234 85	·88	707	39	
Hyderabad	Do	9 052	721,947	78	4,617	116 05	63	3,853	52	
Shikárpur	Do	8,813	776,227	79	6,164	111 55	79	955	55	
Thar and Párkar	Sindhi and Gujarátı	12,729	89,985	12	831	1,060 75	92	51	12	
Upper Sind Frontier	Sindhi	1,913	180,761	5	244	38 26	13	75	5	
Total Sind		46,598	2,192,415	234	15,584	199 13	71	5,641	163	Decrease of schools 28;
Grand Total ...		176,902	22,723 836	4,417	2,48,140	40 05	1 09	44,088	3,392	Do of scholars 453 Increase of schools 47 Do of scholars 1,301
Aden				2	206					

21. Increase and decrease of schools and scholars for the year under report:—

	Number of Schools at the end of the year				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
Colleges, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering	5	5	...	...	835	879	44	...
Engineering School, Hyderabad	1	1	...	...	22	22	...	...
Normal Colleges and Schools (Male)	6	5	...	1	444	388	...	56
Do. do. (Female)	3	3	...	...	49	51	2	...
School of Art	1	1	...	...	132	155	23	...
Industrial School, Dharwar	1	1	...	...	47	47	...	...
Schools for Boys—								
High Schools	21	21	...	...	3,963	4,109	146	...
First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	36	33	...	3	3,528	3,278	...	250
Second do. do.	58	55	...	3	7,486	6,794	...	692
Lower Class, Primary	3,295	3,274	...	21	180,271	181,707	1,436	...
Night Schools	41	33	...	8	1,244	980	...	264
Schools for Girls	156	156	...	...	7,336	7,816	480	...
Total	3,624	3,588	...	36	205,357	206,226	2,131	1,262
Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.								
Colleges (Arts)	2	2	...	...	81	82	1	...
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	1	...	...	144	156	12	...
Schools for Boys—								
High Schools	24	20	...	4	4,351	3,323	...	1,028
First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	24	24	...	...	2,267	2,228	...	39
Second do. do.	4	4	...	...	907	917	10	...
Lower Class	47	42	...	5	3,932	3,661	...	271
Indigenous Schools	115	76	...	39	4,854	3,115	..	1,739
Night Schools	2	1	...	1	62	44	...	18
Schools for Girls	36	38	2	...	3,501	3,624	123	...
Total	255	208	2	49	20,099	17,150	146	3,095
Private Institutions not receiving aid, but under Inspection only.								
Normal Schools (Male)	1	1	...	...	20	23	3	...
High Schools	2	2	...	...	213	303	90	...
Middle Class	30	29	...	1	2,374	2,377	3	...
Lower Class Boys	471	498	27	...	18,493	18,598	105	...
Night Schools	17	21	4	...	507	555	48	...
Female Schools	44	49	5	...	1,371	1,651	280	...
Total	565	600	36	1	22,978	23,507	529	...
Police and Jail Schools	20	* 21	1	...	1,007	1,257	250	...
Grand Total	4,464	4,417	39	86	249,441	248,140	3,056	4,357

* In British districts 19. In Native States 2.

22. The decrease of the year is again in Government and aided schools, the number of schools under inspection having increased. The net decrease of schools and scholars is as follows :—

	Schools.		Scholars.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions	...	36	869	...
Aided Institutions	...	47	...	2,949
Inspected do.	35	...	529	...
Police and Jail Schools	1	...	250	...
Total	36	83	1,648	2,949
Deduct—Increase	...	36	...	1,648
Net Decrease	...	47	...	1,301

23. Classified according to the quality of instruction, the schools of the Presidency give the following return :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colleges	7	7	..	..	916	961	45	
School of Art	1	1	..	..	132	155	23	
Technical Schools	3	3	..	..	213	225	12	..
High Schools	47	43	..	4	8,527	7,735	..	792
Middle Class Schools	152	145	..	7	16,562	15,594	..	968
Primary Schools	4,008	3,966	..	42	210,370	209,917	..	453
Girls' Schools	236	243	7	..	12,208	13,091	883	..
Normal Schools	10	9	..	1	513	462	.	51
	4,464	4,417	7	54	249,441	248,140	963	2,264
		Deduct—Increase..		7		*Deduct*—Increase..		963
		Net Decrease..		47				1,301

The increase of scholars in colleges is due to a larger number of students in the Grant Medical College, Law School, and Engineering College. Both the Government arts colleges show a decrease in numbers.

In high schools the decrease is due to a diminution in the number of aided high schools. In scholars (in middle class schools) the decrease is partly due to the closing of schools, and partly to a decrease in the desire for English education, attributable probably to its greater cost. Though the number of Government primary schools is less, the number of scholars shows a considerable increase, the decrease being due to indigenous schools, 39 of which, owing to paucity of funds caused by short receipts from the educational cess, have this year been struck off the lists of schools connected with the department. The increase in the numbers of girls under instruction is again noticeable, being very nearly as large as it was last year.

The decrease of scholars in normal schools has been caused by the want of funds to meet the expense of scholarships.

24. The net decrease of the year was divided between the different educational divisions as under :—

	Net Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division	71	3,543
North-East do.	2	501
Southern do.	...	4,160
Sind do.	28	453
Total...	101	8,657

The remaining educational divisions show increases as follows :—

	Schools	Scholars.
Northern Division	51	7,356
Southern do.	3	...
	54	7,356
Net decrease...	47	1,301

25. The cost per head on average daily attendance of pupils throughout the Presidency is as under :—

Institutions under Government Management.	To Government.			To Local Funds administered by the Department.			To Funds not administered by the Department			Total		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges	239	3	2	85	11	3	...			324	14	5
Normal Schools (Male and Female)—												
Government	150	3	4	64	14	6	...			215	1	11
Foreign	...			157	6	4	15	4	1	172	10	5
Technical Schools—												
School of Art	191	7	2	88	15	2	...			280	6	4
Other Technical Schools	127	5	3	83	12	1	...			211	1	4
High Schools—												
Government	39	1	8	32	4	1	...			71	5	9
Foreign	...			83	7	2	...			83	7	2
First Grade Schools—												
Government...	15	9	4	20	10	8	...			36	4	0
Foreign	...			36	0	10	17	3	10	53	4	8
Second Grade Schools—												
Government	2	15	8	8	4	5	...			11	4	1
Foreign	...			9	4	6	1	13	4	11	1	10
Lower Class or Primary—												
Government	2	0	11	5	3	5	...			7	4	4
Foreign	...			3	11	1	1	9	10	5	4	11
Female Schools—												
Government	2	7	4	7	0	11	...			9	8	3
Foreign	...			5	4	3	4	8	9	9	13	0

In aided schools the cost per head (excluding special grants for building and endowment) is as follows :—

	To Government.			To Provincial Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges	22	0	6	355	15	11	378	0	5
Technical Schools	26	15	6	27	10	3	54	9	9
High Schools	15	9	11	60	0	0	75	9	11
Middle Class Schools	6	4	1	18	1	4	24	5	5
Lower Class or Primary	3	5	1	8	11	3	12	0	4
Female Schools	5	1	9	18	1	7	23	3	4

The University.

26. The changes in the regulations for the Matriculation Examination, adverted to last year, have been carried out this year. The oral examination in English was discontinued, and the candidates were examined in English by means of written papers at six different centres—Bombay, Poona, Násik, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, and Kurrachee. 1,030 candidates underwent the examination, and 437 having obtained the prescribed number of marks in English, were further examined in Bombay. Two hundred and seventeen, or about 1 in 5, succeeded in passing the examination, and their names have been duly published in order of merit, the lists showing also the total of marks obtained by each candidate, and the name of his school.

On this occasion (for the first time) the University admitted female candidates to the Matriculation Examination. Three girls were sent up from the John Connon School and Scottish High School at Byculla, of the Scottish Education Society, and 2 passed. Their numbers in order of merit were 6 and 56 respectively.

The proportion of passed students being this year much the same as last, it may be inferred that the change of system, under which candidates are examined in English at certain centres, has not mitigated the severity of the examination, which was commented on by Government last year, and which Mr. Chatfield, in his letter No. 3914, of the 11th December 1877, attributed to a change in the application of the test. Bearing in mind the opinion expressed by the Secretary of State, that "the gradual elevation of the standard is an object that should be kept in view," it is satisfactory to note that the standard of last year has been maintained. In the regulations for the First Examination in Arts, Natural Science has been added to the list of prescribed subjects, and the optional subjects have been removed. Out of 145 candidates examined, 61 passed. Of these 49 were from Government, and 12 from aided colleges. These results would seem to show that the failure of last year in this examination was tempo-

rary and accidental only. In the regulations for the B.A. Examination a new scheme has been substituted for the one hitherto in force; at this examination 83 candidates were examined, of whom 30 passed, 1 being placed in the first and 11 in the second class. All the passed candidates came from the Government colleges, though 2 had formerly attended the Free General Assembly's Institution at Bombay. At the examination for the degree of M. A. there were 4 candidates in Languages, of whom 1 only passed, 1 in History and Philosophy who passed in the second class, and 1 in Natural Science who passed in the first class. The passed candidates were all from Government colleges. At the examination for the degree LL.B. there were 13 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 4 passed the examination in the second division. At the first examination in Medicine, out of 42 candidates from Grant Medical College, 21 passed, 10 in the first, and 10 in the second division. At the examination for the degree of L.M. and S., out of 28 candidates from Grant Medical College, 20 passed, 10 in the first and 10 in the second class. There were 29 candidates from the Poona Engineering College at the first examination in Civil Engineering, of whom 17 passed, 4 being placed in the first and 13 in the second division. Fifteen candidates from the same college appeared for the L.C.E. Examination, of whom 11 passed, 4 in the first and 7 in the second class.

27. The following table gives, in detail, the results of all the University examinations of the year.

Results of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the official year beginning April 1st, 1877, and ending March 31st, 1878.

		Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.				Number of Candidates sent up.					Number of Candidates actually examined.	Number of Candidates passed.					Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates					
		Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.		From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Natives of India.					Europeans.
																	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis	Others.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Entrance or Matriculation	..	27	5	24	56	439	34	335	241	1,049	1,030	140	6	57	14	217	9	153	4	40	1	10
Arts .. First Arts	..	2	..	2	4	124	..	26	..	150	145	49	..	12	..	61	1	46	1	9	1	3
Arts .. Bachelor of Arts	..	2		2	4	84	..	3	.	87	83	30	..	..	.	30		21	1	7	1	
Arts .. Master of Arts	..	1	..	..	1	6	..	.	..	6	6	3	..	..	..	3		1		2		.
Law .. Bachelor of Laws	..	1	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	14	13	4	..	..	..	4	..	3	.	1	.	.
Medicine .. First L. M	..	1	.	.	1	54	..	.	..	54	42	21	..	..	..	21	3	5		13		..
Medicine .. L. M and S.	..	1	.	..	1	32	..	.	..	32	28	20	..	..	..	20	2	7	..	11	.	..
Medicine .. M. D.	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	.	.			.	..		..
Engineering .. First C. E.	..	1	.	..	1	29	..	..	..	29	29	17	..	.	.	17	.	14	.	2		1
Engineering .. L. C. E.	..	1	.	..	1	16	..	..	..	16	15	11	..	..	.	11	2	8	.	1	..	
Engineering .. M. C. E.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..		..	..	..	..	..				..	..	
Total	..	37	5	28	70	798	34	364	241	1,437	1,391	295	6	69	14	384	17	258	6	86	3	14

28. The results of the Matriculation Examination have been already noticed. In the higher examinations 167 passed out of 367 examined, or about 46 per cent. It is noticeable that none of the aided colleges succeeded in passing pupils at any of the higher examinations, except the F.A.

29. The Senate, at the recommendation of the Syndicate, have raised the fees for admission to the examination in Engineering, Medicine, and Law, as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
F. C. E. from	... 10	...	... 20
L. C. E. ...	... 25		... 30
F. M. ...	... 10	...	... 20
L. M. and S.	... 25	...	... 30
LL.B.	... 25	...	... 30
Honours in Law Examination ...	...	...	... 50

30. Mr. P. Peterson, M.A., was appointed "Wilson Philological Lecturer" for the year, and commenced the delivery of the second series of lectures, the subject being the Latin and Greek languages.

Lectures.

31. The Senate of the University have accepted two endowments during the year: of these one of the value of Rs. 6,000, the interest to be expended on an annual scholarship, to be called the "Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship", was founded by his widow. The other endowment of Rs. 1,500 was offered by the president of the Sinclair Memorial Committee for the foundation of an annual prize in memory of the late Robert Sharpe Sinclair, LL.D, the first Director of Public Instruction in Berár, and formerly the Registrar of the University. In all, the University now possesses 30 endowments.

Endowments

Arts Colleges.

32. This college has been throughout the year under the principalship of Mr. Wordsworth. Owing to the absence of Mr. E. Giles on other duty, his work as Professor of History and Political Economy has been taken by Mr. G. V. Karkare up to February, and since then to the close of the year by Mr. G. W. Forest, B.A. The number on the rolls and the average daily attendance show a decrease, the figures for the last five years being—

Elphinstone College.

Year	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year
1873 74 ...	160	185	244
1874-75	190	210	245
1875 76	182	205	226
1876-77 ...	182	200	203
1877 78	175	182	186

Last year Mr. Chatfield reported that the falling off was due to the small number of candidates successful at the Matriculation Examination; but I am inclined to think that we must look elsewhere for the causes of this gradual but steady decrease, which is apparent also in the attendance of the Deccan College. Among these may be noted the strict limitation of the number of free students to 5 per cent., the raising of the fees for students from the Mofussil from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, and a regulation under which students who fail twice at the same examination are recommended to discontinue their future studies.

The results of the University examination were sufficiently satisfactory: 39 students passed the F.E. Examination, 21 the B.A. Examination, and 1 obtained the M.A. degree in Natural Science, passing in the first class.

The fee collections amounted to Rs. 13,229 against Rs. 13,194 last year.

The following University prizes were gained by students from this college:—

The Bhagwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.

The Ellis Scholarship awarded to the student who passed the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in English.

The Chancellor's medal awarded by the Syndicate to the only student who passed the M.A. Examination in Natural Science in the first class.

The Karsandass Mulji Prize for an English Essay.

The James Taylor Prize given to the candidate who passed the B.A. Examination in the second class with the highest marks in Political Economy and History.

The Vinayak Jagonathji Sankerset Prize to the student who passed the F.E.A. with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

The Principal reports that his own work, during the past year, has been of the usual character. In Appendix B will be found extracts from the reports of the Professors of Sanskrit and of English Literature and of the Assistant Pro-

fessor of Sanskrit, Mr. R. G. Bhandarkar. This last-named gentleman's remarks are worthy of the attention of the University examiners. Mr. Wordsworth also notices that "the reports of the Fellows exhibit very pleasingly the interest they take in their work, and the zeal with which they pursue their private studies;" but these reports are too lengthy for insertion. The Principal draws attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the college as regards sanitation. He says:—

"The sanitary condition of the college is, I fear, very far from satisfactory. The compound lies low, and is flooded during the wet weather, and there is no sufficient system of drainage. I have lately made energetic representations to Colonel Fuller on these points, and I trust they may be attended to. I am informed that His Excellency the Governor, on a recent occasion, expressed great dissatisfaction at what he called the 'neglected state of the college compound'. His Excellency was, perhaps, not aware that it was recently much worse, and that during the last year we placed several hundred cart-loads of good soil in front of the college in order to raise the level. We have a contingent allowance of 400 rupees per annum, out of which Rs. 125 is deducted for stationery, and it is simply impossible that we can do anything to improve or adorn the ground round the college out of this meagre sum. At any other time but the present one of severe and general distress, I should have earnestly applied for a liberal sum of money to replace the present unsightly wall by a neat railing, and lay out the grounds with turf and shrubs. But we have barely funds to provide for stringent necessities, and cannot undertake anything beyond. No one deplores more than I do, that the material surroundings of the college should be so dismal and shabby as to strike a chill into the heart of a visitor. The surroundings of a jail or penitentiary are in most countries of a more pleasing character. I may add that I should be willing to make an effort to improve the college compound by a private subscription; but having raised nearly 4,000 rupees last year for the portrait of Sir Cawasji Jehangir, I am not anxious to start another subscription list this year. I may add that last year we collected, monthly, about 150 rupees in the college for the relief of the starving poor in Bombay. I beg that you will bring these last remarks under the special notice of His Excellency the Governor."

The Deccan College.

33. In this college, also, the attendance has for the last four years shown a gradual decrease,—not so marked, however, in this as in previous years. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls.	Numbers on the Rolls at the end of the year.
1873-74	88	97	110
1874-75	96	102	117
1875-76	81	94	96
1876-77	70	88	75
1877-78	66	69	71

Of the 71 students on the rolls 62 are resident. The results of the University examination were fairly satisfactory. Two students passed the M.A. Examination, 1 in Languages and 1 in History and Philosophy. Nine students passed the B.A. Examination (1 in the first class) and 10 passed the F.A. Examination. Last year, 8 passed the B.A. and 7 the F.A. examinations. The Bhau Daji Prize of the University was awarded to a student of this college for having passed the B.A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit. Dr. Kielhorn, Professor of Sanskrit, finds fault with the new F.A. class which joined the college in January 1878. He remarks that "they are particularly weak in translation from Sanskrit into English". This failure has been especially pointed out to the head-masters of the high schools throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahrátta Country, from which the college is chiefly recruited. An extract from the report of Mr. F. G. Selby, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, will be found in Appendix C.

The fee collections of the year amounted to Rs. 3,546 against Rs. 3,895 in 1876-77.

Aided Colleges.

34. The attendance at aided colleges, which last year showed a considerable decrease, has not improved; the number of students on the rolls at end of the year was 82 to 81 last year, but the average monthly number and daily attendance show a considerable falling off.

The figures are—

Year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.
1873-74	76	89	87
1874-75	64	66	68
1875-76	73	85	114
1876-77	80	101	81
1877-78	72	59	82

The success of these colleges in the University examinations has not been great, no students having passed in any of the higher examinations except the F.A. The Hughlings Prize was awarded to H. F. O'Shanahan, of St. Xavier's College, for having passed the F. A. with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

Special Colleges.

Law School.

35. The number of students shows a considerable increase of 15, as follows:—

	March 1877.	March 1878.
Senior students	21	30
Junior do.	32	35
Candidate class	53	57
Do. for Pleader's Examination ...	7	6
	113	128

In 1876 the number was 139. Of these 128 students 2 were Christians, 87 were Hindus (51 being Bráhmins), 35 were Parsis, and 4 Mahomedans. The students have been, in general, attentive and regular in their attendance at lectures. The Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Mr. James Jardine, held that appointment throughout the year. Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith, M.A., Government Professor of Law, was absent for six months on leave, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick acting for him. Mr. Jardine held the annual examination of his class in November. Of 47 students examined, 35 passed. Mr. Furdunji Manikji Kanga obtained the Government prize of Rs. 100. Thirteen candidates underwent the LL.B. Examination, 9 of whom were passed students. Only 4 succeeded in passing in the second class, and of these 3 were past students. Mr. Vasudeo Krishna Dhairyawan, B.A., LL.B., who was elected last year to the Mungaldass Nathubhoy Travelling Fellowship of the University, is now preparing for the Bar in England. The Arnold Scholarship of the University was awarded to Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdár, B.A., of this school.

Grant Medical College.

36. This institution has now been in existence thirty-two years with ever-growing success. The Principal, Dr. Cook, reports that

"The greater interest evinced by the students in their studies, and the stricter attention to their duties, which have resulted in unusual success at the last University examinations, afford assurance in the hope that the standard of education is fully sustained, and that a better appreciation of the advantages offered is growing among them."

In support of these remarks he reports that of the 42 junior students who went up for the L.M. Examination, 21 passed, 4 in the first class, and 17 in the second; and that 28 students went up for the L.M. and S. Examination, of whom no less than 20, or 71 per cent., passed, and of these half obtained a place in the first class. This year, 3 students, of whom 2 had just obtained their degree of L.M. and S., went to England, and passed the examination for commissions in the Medical Service. Three of those who went to England in 1876-77 also obtained commissions. Thus out of the 47 gentlemen who have passed into the Covenanted Medical Service of Government during the year, 6 were from this college.

The Principal, Dr. Cook, confidently anticipates that all these 6 gentlemen will eventually obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and enter the higher ranks of the profession; and with a justificable pride in the success of the college reports that

"The teaching of this college, complete in every detail, is competent to fit the students for successful competition with their European confreres."

The total number of students of all classes, as contrasted with last year, is as follows:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
English Classes.		
Graduates and Under-graduates	182	184
Hospital Apprentices	25	47
Vernacular Classes.		
Maráthi	51	79
Gujaráti	22	12
Midwives.		
Maráthi	6	...
Gujaráti	...	4
	286	326

Of the Hospital Apprentice Class 3 presented themselves for their final examination, of whom 2 passed. The vernacular classes include native medical apprentices appointed by the Medical Department, their number varying with departmental requirements. Three students of the Maráthi and 9 of the Gujaráti Class were examined, and found qualified for the grade of Passed Native Medical Pupils. The Gujaráti Class is, under orders of Government, to be abolished from September 1878. All the 7 women composing the Maráthi Midwife Class (one having joined in the course of the year) presented themselves for final examination, and passed. They have since left the college, and their places have not been supplied. The Gujaráti Midwife Class was again formed this year, and is attended by 4 women. In June the Secretary of the Venayek Jagonath Memorial Fund, having presented to the college a donation of Rs. 500, it has been decided to expend the interest on an annual prize of vernacular books, to be given to the Maráthi vernacular pupil who comes out first in the Entrance Examination.

The Principal reports that the pathological laboratory of the college is now supplied with all the necessary apparatus, and a series of register books are kept for the record of daily observations made in the dead-room. The work is carried on by volunteers, chiefly from the fourth-year's students, and is presided over by Dr. A. M. Kunte, to whose zealous co-operation the Principal expresses himself much indebted. An additional incentive has been provided through the ever-ready munificence of the late Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney, Kt., C.S.I., who has presented a sum of Rs. 1,500 to the college, the interest to be expended on a prize to be given to the student who has most distinguished himself in the practical study of Morbid Anatomy.

The Materia Medica collection continues to receive attention, and certain specimens of native drugs, which had sustained damage, have been replaced. The museum has been improved by the addition of 35 new anatomical specimens. During the year it has been the good fortune of the college to be able to render solid practical assistance to Government, as reported by the Principal in the following words:—

"During the late period of scarcity in the Deccan, when large gangs of labourers were centred in certain districts, the need of extra medical aid became a pressing necessity, which the ranks of the Uncovenanted Medical Service could not meet. Government, through the Surgeon-General, in his official letter No. 798, dated 8th March 1877, asked if the college could lend any assistance by affording volunteers from the senior classes of students. The call was at once responded to, and ten of the senior and two of the junior classes came forward as follows:—

"From Senior Class, Mr. C. Fonseca, Mr. Eduljee Manikjee Damla, Mr. J. F. De Lima, Mr. N. V. Moodlier, Mr. Govind V. Khate, Mr. J. A. Simoens, Mr. Vishnu Gopal Apte, Mr. Bhikaji J. Dumnia, Mr. Jumnadas P. Nanavati, and Mr. Edulji B. Forbes.

"From Junior Class, Mr. Nadursha Bhedivar and Mr. Kaikhusru E. Doctor.

"All appear to have done their duty satisfactorily, and to have yielded the assistance which in this crisis was so urgently demanded, and by the Collector of one district (Kaládgi) an indication was rendered of some appreciation of the assistance afforded."

He writes—

"Mr. Vishnu Gopal Apte, being about to leave this district to attend a course of lectures in Bombay, I think it but due to him that I should give you an extract from a letter from the First Assistant Collector, Mr. Wingate, showing how efficiently Mr. Apte has worked since he has been here: 'I cannot let Mr. Apte go without testifying to his unremitting energy and kind solicitude for the sick and dying. He has been a real friend to the poor, and I hope the medical authorities will be informed of the excellent manner in which he has performed very severe and disagreeable duties.'

"This, I believe, is no singular case, but is significant of the value of the work performed by all. I may, perhaps, mention that a parallel occurred in England on the outbreak of cholera in London in the year 1854, when the Government called for the aid of the senior students of the various medical schools of the metropolis."

Poona Civil Engineering College.

37. The numbers on the rolls were 172 against 164 last year, distributed as follows:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
University Department	86	93
Second Department	41	45
Third Department (including Apprentices) ...	37	34

The increase has been in the two higher departments.

The college has been throughout the year under the care of Dr. Cooke, who reports as follows:—

"Out of 15 candidates who presented themselves for the examination for the Degree of L. C. E., 11 passed, of whom 7 were classed in the second class. For the F. C. E. Examination 29 candidates presented themselves, of whom 17 passed, 4 being placed in the second class. During the year the standard for first class was raised 10 per cent., so that the percentage now required for a second class is the same as that formerly demanded for a first class.

"Sixty-nine candidates presented themselves for the Entrance Examination of the second department, of whom 37 passed, and of these 11 subsequently matriculated. At the final examination of the second department, 29 candidates presented themselves, of whom 16 passed.

"Outside work to the value of Rs. 3,984-11-0 was done in the workshops by the articled apprentices in addition to much work in repair and construction of scientific instruments belonging to the college, and articles made for sale.

"Apprenticeship in the workshops has since last year been made compulsory before candidates are allowed to attend classes in the college. Nine students were so examined, and found qualified. Some of the apprentices elect to remain an additional year in the workshops instead of joining the college classes, and prefer to confine themselves entirely to manual labour, with such theoretical instruction as will enable them to pass the examination under the Boiler Inspection Act. The apprentice classes are largely recruited from Eurasians and Portuguese, to whom, as a rule, manual labour is more congenial than mental, and who appreciate the practical education afforded them in the workshops."

As regards the employment of those students who have completed their education, Dr. Cooke writes:—

"As far as I know, most of the graduates who passed the L. C. E. have obtained employment. I can only speak positively respecting those who have obtained employment through me; but as unemployed students continually visit me, and write to me, I have reason to believe, from the little communication I have had with the last batch of passed graduates, that most, if not all, of them are employed. I am able to state that 1 is employed in the Irrigation Department; 1 has obtained employment as engineer to the municipality at Aden; 3 are employed on the B. B. & C. I. Railway; and 1 is employed under a contractor who is carrying out one of the B. B. & C. I. Railway extensions. The 17 who passed the F. C. E. Examination are all attending the college, and studying for L. C. E."

Technical Schools.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art, Bombay.

38. This school was originally opened in the year 1857, in rooms on the first floor of the Elphinstone High School, under the management of a committee. In 1865 several native gentlemen, and notably the late Honourable Rustomji Jamsetji Jijibhoy, having interested themselves in its development, it was proposed to connect a number of practical departments with the school, each under the management of a gentleman specially acquainted with the branch entrusted to him. This scheme

was carried out to some extent, and temporary buildings on the Esplanade were erected for the accommodation of the several departments, comprising an Architectural Sculpture Atelier, an Art Metal Atelier, and an Art Decorative Department. Provision was also made for the teaching of wood-engraving. But owing to want of funds, the death of the gentleman in charge of the Art Metal Department, and the transfer to Lahore of the art sculptor, Mr. Kipling, the school has much contracted its operations, and for some time past has consisted of a drawing school and an art decorative apartment only, a few of the old students in the Art Sculpture Department continuing to work with occasional assistance from the Superintendent or the Art Decorative Artist. Since 1873 the school has been entirely under Government management, and mainly supported from Government funds. In 1874 a new and permanent building was commenced for the accommodation of the school, and I have now to record its completion, and the removal into it of the school from the 1st of April 1878.

The elementary drawing school has been throughout the year under the charge of Mr. Terry, who as Superintendent has also been entrusted with the administration and supervision of the whole school. He reports that he has again introduced art metal work on a small scale, Cutch artizans having been engaged under his supervision in producing Cutch silver and Benares brass work. One specimen of the work of these men is a silver hammer, used by His Excellency the Governor at the fixing of the last plate on the Dhond and Manmád Railway. This gentleman has also undertaken, for several years past, the management of pottery works, and has, during the year under report, produced specimens which were exhibited by Messrs. Watson & Co. at the Paris Exhibition, and which, as Her Majesty's Secretary of State in a despatch to His Excellency the Viceroy has since remarked, are sure to create a demand for it all over Europe. Attempts to make the Pottery Department practically useful in the production of insulators for the Telegraphic Department of the G. I. P. Railway have not, however, been altogether successful. With a view to further experiments, Government have sanctioned the supply of 40 tons of superior clay from Cutch. The Art Decorative Department has been under the charge of Mr. Griffiths, to whom, since April 1877, has also been formally entrusted the charge of the Art Sculpture Department. I have already forwarded separately his very interesting report on his season's work at the Ajunta Caves. He was accompanied by 7 pupils, of whom 4 were new to the work. Some of the larger subjects have been commenced, the completion of which will require from two to three years, and measures will have to be taken to obviate the risk attendant on these large canvasses being brought to and from Bombay while the work is being carried on. Considerable delay was caused by the want of a trained draughtsman to prepare plans and elevations of the different portions of the caves, and also by the prevalence of fever among the students. The studies of the junior students, who did not go to Ajunta, have consisted in reproducing ornament in monochrome, and foliage in pencil and colour, and in restoring, on separate canvasses, in a complete state, mutilated specimens of the Ajunta paintings. Thrice a week these students also studied from the life model. Under orders from His Excellency the Governor, two excellent copies, in oils, of portraits of two former Governors of Bombay, Lord Clare and Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, were made by Jagonnath Anunt, one of the assistant teachers in the school, and by Pestonji Bomanji, a former student of the Art Decorative Department.

The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 155 as against 132 last year, and the average daily attendance 88 against 78 last year. The students were distributed as under :—

Drawing School	122
Decorative Department	17
Architectural Sculpture Department	6
Wood-engraving Department	3
Pottery	7

Owing to the removal of the school into the new building, and at the request of the Superintendent, the usual annual examination was not held. Mr. Terry reports that the recommendations for the improvement of the elementary drawing school, which were made by the examiners last year, have been carried out. Figure-drawing is now only taught in the Art Decorative Department, and

the most advanced students of the Drawing School are kept at work at ornament only, up to their transfer to the higher departments. In the Art Sculpture Department the students have been practised in modelling from casts, from flowers, and from the life. Mr. Terry makes no special mention of the work of the wood-engravers. The Archæological Survey of India was assisted by the services of two of the best students of the school during the last five months of the year.

From what has been said it will be seen that the school has not been idle, and that in one or two directions it has achieved practical results. But much more might and ought to be done. The staff requires to be considerably strengthened, and the different departments placed each under the charge of a gentleman thoroughly and practically acquainted with the particular branch entrusted to him. At the same time all the departments must be made to work together for one common object, and for some time past it has been evident that they must be placed under the general supervision of a gentleman of tact and administrative ability, capable of organizing the school as a whole. The removal of the school into its new quarters offered a favourable opportunity for its reconstruction and further development, which Government have availed themselves of by the appointment, as Superintendent, of Major Mant, R.E.

Engineering School at Hyderabad.

39. This school was examined, as usual, by a committee of engineers, but of 15 presented only 2 passed, against 1 in the previous year. Both of these candidates are now employed in the Public Works Department, one on the Rohri Canal and the other in the Fulehli Division. Fifteen candidates presented themselves for the first year's examination, out of whom 12 passed fully. No entrance examination to form the junior class was, however, held. A new master has been appointed since the close of the year, and a new curriculum of studies sanctioned.

Industrial School at Dharwar.

40. This school is attended by boys of all castes. Special educational standards are prescribed, and practical instruction is given in carpentry, smith's work, the use of the lathe, fitting, &c. The progress made in the vernacular education of the boys is reported to be satisfactory. Of their practical education in the workshop no report is submitted to this department, nor is any information available.

David Sassoon Reformatory.

41. This institution was visited by Colonel Waddington, Educational Inspector Central Division. Of 155 lads on the rolls, all but 4 attend school; 41 learn English. Of these 20 attend the Central Press, and are under instruction on alternate days. The Superintendent of the Press reports well of their conduct and diligence. Their services are now becoming valuable, and the Superintendent makes a monthly allowance for 13 boys at the rate of Rs. 4 each, and for the other 7 at the rate of Rs. 2 each per mensem. They were all examined in English with satisfactory results; in Arithmetic they did well; but their attainments in Vernacular were only moderate, and of Geography they showed great ignorance. In the vernacular department the hours devoted to teaching have, on the recommendation of the committee, been reduced, in the case of lads above 12 years of age, to two hours daily. On the whole, the progress made, especially in English, was satisfactory, and the order and discipline of the boys, the thorough cleanliness and neat appearance of the premises were most creditable. The cost per head to Government was Rs. 23-10-11 against Rs. 24-13-3 last year. The want of some provision for testing the progress made in the industrial trades taught, is still much felt.

High Schools.

42. The number of these schools connected with Government is now 43, with 7,735 scholars. Last year it was 47, with 8,527 scholars. The decrease is due to the removal, from the list of grant-in-aid schools, of the following :—

Chandanwádi High School,	No. I.	Bombay.
Ditto	No. II.	
Fort High School	...	
Baba Gokhley's School	...	Poona.

The number of Government high schools is the same as last year, 21, but the attendance shows an increase of 146, and is now 4,109. The increase is in the Rajaram High School at Kolhápur. The aided high schools are 20 against 24 last year, with 3,323 scholars, or 1,028 less than last year; and the inspected schools are 2, the same as last year, with 303 pupils, or 90 more than last year. The final object of the teaching in these schools is to enable their pupils to pass the Matriculation Examination of the University. The usual comparative statistics for the past and present year, illustrating this point, are as follows:—

	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates actually examined.	Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.					
													Natives of India.					
	Government or Native State.	Aided or Private.	Total.	From Government or Native State Institutions.	From Aided or Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors, &c.	Total.		From Government or Native State Institutions	From Aided or Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis	Others.	Europeans, &c.
1876-77.	28	28	56	472	443	239	1,154	1,110	121	74	8	203	12	134	2	49	...	6
1877-78.	32	24	56	473	335	241	1,049	1,030	146	57	14	*217	9	153	4	40	1	10

Of the 26 schools enumerated below as Government or Native State schools, the schools at Akola, Umrávati, and Indor are not in the Bombay Presidency, and the Baroda School is not under the control of the department. The following table shows for each school the results of the examination for the past and current year:—

Names of Schools.	1876. Number passed.	1877. Number passed.	Increase in Number passed.	Decrease in Number passed
Elphinstone	31	33	2	
Poona	12	20	8	...
Surat	13	14	1	...
Ratnágiri...	7	9	2	...
Rajaram (Kolhápur)	5	9	4	...
Broach	3	6	3	...
Sirdars' School, Belgaum *	3	6	3	...
Dhulia	3	5	2	...
Dharwar	8	5	...	3
Satara	2	4	2	...
Kurrachee	1	4	3	...
Rájkot (Kattywar)	4	4	...	...
Ahmednagar	5	4	...	1
Ahmedabad	2	4	2	...
Baroda	2	4	2	...
Akola (Berár)	3	3	...	...
Nariád	5	3	...	2
Bhaunagar	3	3	...	...
Hyderabad	3	2	...	1
Indor (Holkar's)	...	2	2	...
Poona Engineering College	...	1	1	...
Násik	...	1	1	...
Sángli	..	1	1	...
Shikárpur	3	...	...	3
Umrávati (Berár)	2	...	...	2
Sholápur	1	...	...	1
	121	147	39	13
	Deduct—Decrease.		13	
	Net Increase ...		26	

* Of these 79 took Sanskrit as their second language, 30 Latin, 1 Hebrew, 2 French, 2 Portuguese, 26 Maráthi, 55 Gujaráti, 8 Kanarese, and 14 Persian.

The Poona High School and the Rajaram High School at Kolhápur show very gratifying advances in the numbers passed. The Elphinstone High School obtained the Cawasji Jehangir Latin Scholarship and the Bai Manekbai Byramji Jijibhoy Prize, for the candidate who passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in general knowledge. The Rajaram High School at Kolhápur carried off one of the Jagonath Sankerset Sanskrit Scholarships, the other being gained by the Ratnágiri High School. The Dharwar High School fell off considerably in the numbers matriculated, but succeeded in gaining the Ellis Prize, assigned this year by the Syndicate to the Kanarese language. The Kurrachee High School carried off one of the two Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships, given to the two native students who obtained the highest number of marks at the matriculation; and the Kahandass Mancharam Scholarship, given to the Gujaráti student with the highest marks, was given to the Nariád High School. In all, 7 University scholarships fell to students from these schools.

Looking at these results as a whole, I fear that, with the exception of the three first schools on the list, they cannot be looked on as satisfactory, or as indicating any such decided progress as was contemplated ten years ago. In 1865-66 Sir A. Grant (see page 19 of Report on Public Instruction for 1865-66) characterized the progress of these schools as satisfactory, so far as it went. In that year 70 boys matriculated from 8 Government schools. The same 8 schools have this year matriculated 93. Of the 70 passed in 1865 the Elphinstone High School furnished 18, the Poona High School 25, the Surat High School 6, and the Ahmedabad High School 7. Sir A. Grant says:—

"Every high school that is worthy of the name ought to matriculate at least 20 boys every year; and large schools, like Elphinstone and Poona High Schools, ought to pass annually about double that number."

In 1868-69 Mr. Peile expressed an opinion that it might be deemed satisfactory if one-eighth of the high schools' pupils matriculated every year. These perhaps somewhat sanguine expectations are still very far from being realized, the number of pupils in these schools being now 7,735, of whom only 147, or about one-fiftieth, passed. On the subject of the change introduced this year in the arrangements for the Matriculation Examination, under which candidates underwent a preliminary examination in English at certain fixed centres, the masters of 2 high schools have favoured me with remarks. Mr. D. B. Jatar, B.A., the headmaster of Satara, is of opinion that the change benefits only those candidates who reside at the selected centres, and that in the choice of centres the University authorities consulted the convenience of examiners more than of those examined. And he objects to it, also, on the score of its unsettling effect on the candidates for several months before the final examination in November. Mr. D. M. Jagirdár, B.A., Master of the Junágarh School, writes as follows:—

"I regret to have occasion to remark, with all due deference to the opinion of the University, that the changes lately made by them in the manner and time of the examination have seriously prejudiced the well-being of this school. Those places that are appointed centres, and those that are within a short journey from those centres, are immensely benefited by the change; but an equal amount of injury is done to a place like Junágarh, which is upwards of eight days' journey from the nearest centre. Our class breaks up in September, and the rest of the time the boys are left to themselves. This time is practically lost, and the injury to the school can be easily imagined when it is remembered what amount of work is done in the three months previous to the examination. According to the present arrangement, candidates from Junágarh have the benefit of our instruction only for six months, which time, I most confidently say, is not sufficient to prepare for the entrance examination the raw students of the sixth standard. Unless, therefore, you be good enough to solicit the Director of Public Instruction to represent our case strongly to the University, and induce them to fall back to their original plan of setting all the papers at once either at Bombay or at the centres, I shall consider the fate of the school to be sealed for ever."

A good deal has been done since 1867-68 in strengthening the teaching staff in these schools by the appointment of graduates, and, during the year under report, 8 B.A.s and 11 F. E. A.s have received appointments in high schools.

From the Departmental Directory I find that, on 1st November 1877, out of 161 teachers employed in Government high schools on salaries from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300, 3 had taken their M.A. degree, 36 had passed the B.A. Examination, 34 the F. E. A., and 61 the Matriculation Examination. It is clear that much re-

mains to be done in the direction of improving the staff of these schools; and, in future, no new man will be employed in them who has not passed, at least, the F.E.A.

The schools for Europeans and Eurasians which passed candidates for matriculation are shown in the margin. St. Mary's Institution and St. Vincent's High School are for the education of Roman Catholics; the rest are for Protestants. It seems probable that the great falling off in St. Mary's Institution is due to the withdrawal of the grants hitherto made for matriculation; but the school being an aided one, information on this point is not available. No University prizes were gained by these schools.

	1876	1877
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay ...	22	13
Scottish High School, Byculla ...	1	4
Bishop's High School, Poona ...	1	3
Bombay Scottish Orphanage ...	1	3
Panchgani High School ...	...	2
St. Vincent's High School ...	1	...
	26	25

The numbers matriculated from Mission schools in the last and current year, are given in the margin. It is very difficult to assign, with certainty, the cause of the falling off in the numbers matriculated from these schools, which, though not so large as last year, when the numbers fell from 36 to 15, is still considerable. The great decrease in 1876-77 was in the General Assembly (9) and in the Ahmedabad Mission (8). These schools show no recovery this year. None of the Mission schools succeeded in obtaining any University scholarships or prizes.

	1876	1877
Free General Assembly, Bombay ...	2	3
Poona Free Church Mission	1	...
Robert Money Institution, Bombay ..	4	1
Belgaum Mission	2	1
General Assembly, Bombay ...	1	1
Ahmedabad Mission High School ...	...	1
Surat Mission	5	...
	15	7

The private schools which passed candidates for matriculation are shown in the margin. Here, again, there is a great falling off, and the same schools which last year figured so badly in comparison with the previous year, show but little improvement this year, the sole exceptions being the Bombay Private English School and the Sir J. J. Institution. None of the schools enumerated are now registered for grants-in-aid. The falling off recorded may possibly be atributable to the cessation of the Government grant, and the consequent inability or unwillingness of the proprietors to employ teachers thoroughly qualified to teach up to the matriculation standard. The Fort High School succeeded in carrying off the David Sassoon's Hebrew Scholarship, and the Bombay Proprietory School took one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships of the University.

	1876	1877
Parsi High School, Fort	7	5
Bombay Proprietory School	10	4
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	4	3
Chandanwádi High School, Bombay, ...	2	3
Bombay Private English School . .	4	2
Poona Native Institution	...	2
Alfred and Parsi High School, Bombay	1	1
Baba Gokhley's School	...	1
Sir Cawasji Jehangir N. Z. Madresa ...	...	1
Parsi Boarding School, Bandora ..	4	...
Bombay High School	1	...
	33	22

43. The total number of high schools is 20; of these 6 are Government, and 14 are aided. Government schools remain the same in point of number. Aided schools show a decrease of 1,011 pupils, of which no explanation is given.

Central Division.

44. This school continues to be the leading school of the Presidency. It was under the charge of Mr. H. P. Jacob from 1st to 29th April; under Mr. Barrett, B.A., to the 23rd December; and for the rest of the year under Mr. K. T. Best, M.A. The average daily attendance has increased from 639 to 692, and the fee receipts from Rs. 25,007 to Rs. 27,796; on the other hand, the expenditure fell from Rs. 45,297 to Rs. 42,685. There are no free boys in this school, but about 9 per cent. pay at the reduced rate of 1 rupee. Happily, the approaching completion of

Elphinstone High School.

the new and magnificent building now being erected for this school relieves us from all anxiety as regards suitable accommodation for its yearly increasing numbers. The proportion of the various castes attending the school continues remarkably uniform. Of the 711 pupils 275 were the sons of Government officials or private clerks, 328 of professional persons or persons of property, 69 of petty tradesmen, 31 of day-labourers, and 6 of cultivators. 535 were residents of Bombay.

The annual examination was taken (as has now been done for some years) by the Principal and Professors of Elphinstone College, assisted for the vernacular portion of the examinations by the Deputy Educational Inspectors. Mr. Wordsworth reports as follows :—

"There has again been a general improvement throughout the school, and I am especially glad to add that the improvement appears to be greatest in the lowest standards. This fact affords grounds for hope that the general advance made during these last three years may be maintained."

The English examiners found in all classes evidence of hard work and careful teaching, though at the same time they noticed many faults in delivery and vices in pronunciation, and they remark that the faults pointed out last year are still far too general. The results of the mathematical examination were, on the whole, satisfactory, as were also the Latin studies, with the exception of the first class under the VI Standard and the Sanskrit, the examination in which was taken by Professor Bhandarkar. With the Persian classes, however, the examiner was not so well satisfied. Professor Hairat remarks that "though from the number of marks awarded it may be seen that the result might, on the whole, be pronounced satisfactory, yet the general aspect of the examination (I speak of the classes immediately under my supervision) was far from being what might be desired or even expected. A tendency to deterioration both in the moral tone, discipline, and what might be called scholastic spirit of the boys, was perceptible, which, however, was not observed in previous years, and which with a slight degree of attention, I believe, could be arrested."

Poona High School.

45. This school, which has been throughout the year under Mr. Kunte, M.A., has also flourished, the average daily attendance having increased from 432 to 482, and the fee receipts from Rs. 8,018 to Rs. 9,146, while the expenditure has fallen from Rs. 22,402 to Rs. 21,452. This school consists of two departments, one teaching Standards I to III for Anglo-vernacular schools, the other teaching the high-school standards. The former was examined by the Inspector, the latter by the Principal and Professors of the Deccan College. Some improvement is noted in the IV Standard; but Mr. Kirkham reports that "under the VI Standard the classes did very badly in all subjects, except History and Geography, and especially in Mathematics." He adds :—

"Dr. Kielhorn, who examined in Sanskrit, reports favourably of the amount of translation from Sanskrit into English done during the year under Standard V, but found it insufficient under Standard VI, and also found the amount from English into Sanskrit to be insufficient under both standards. He was also not satisfied with the Sanskrit note and exercise books, and thinks that no sufficient supervision is exercised by the head-master, Mr. M. M. Kunte. The progress of the boys studying Persian was, on the whole, satisfactory; but in the study of Latin seems to be almost nominal only. The Educational Inspector was fairly satisfied with all the classes under Standards I to III, with one exception, but pointed out several deficiencies and faults. The gymnasium is well attended, and excites considerable interest among the boys"

In this school there were 268 sons of Government officials and private clerks, 96 of persons of property or following a profession, 37 of tradesmen or merchants, 19 sons of cultivators, and 7 of professional mendicants. 257 were residents of Poona, while 232 came from other places.

Ratnágiri High School.

46. This school has been under the head-mastership of Mr. W. A. Modak, B.A., up to the 21st March. It steadily declines in all but efficiency, the average attendance being about 20 per cent. less than it was last year, and the fee receipts having fallen from Rs. 2,740 to Rs. 2,692, in spite of the introduction, during the year, of a some-

what higher rate of fees. The expenditure was Rs. 13,332 against Rs. 13,466 last year, this decrease being due to reductions in the teaching staff. The school was not regularly examined under the standards; but the result of a general examination and inspection was satisfactory, and the school was reported to be, on the whole, in a very satisfactory and efficient condition. Some fault was found with the handwriting as being considerably below the standard of other high schools, and written translation into English was not sufficiently attended to. The head-master assigns three reasons for the decline of this school, which has been gradual for several years past: first, the famine; second, the increased rate of fees; third, a growing conviction on the part of the people that money expended on English education is no longer a profitable investment. The latter is, in my opinion, the most potent one. The acting head-master's remarks *in extenso* will be found in Appendix C. Of 159 on the rolls, 44 were sons of officials and clerks, 83 of professional persons or those of property, 16 were sons of petty tradesmen, and 9 of cultivators. Twenty-three only were residents of the place, and no less than 136 came from other places.

Satara High School.

47. This school has been carefully superintended throughout the year by Mr. Damodhar Bhikaji Jatar, B.A. The average daily attendance has slightly improved, and the fee receipts have risen from Rs. 3,267 to Rs. 3,637. The Educational Inspector found the school in a more satisfactory and efficient state than last year, but it is still weak in Arithmetic, and the handwriting requires more care. Good accommodation having now been found for it in the old Rajá's palace, rapid improvement may be looked for in efficiency and discipline, both of which have suffered for several years past from the want of suitable rooms. The staff has been improved and placed on a footing more equal to that of the older high schools. Government officials and private clerks are the parents of 102 out of the 222 on the rolls, 41 are the children of independent and professional persons, 20 are the sons of tradesmen, 20 of priests, 16 of Government pensioners, and 9 of cultivators. Seventy-seven are residents of Satara, and 145 non-residents.

Sholápur High School

48. The number in the school fell off gradually until February, when symptoms of revival set in; but the average attendance was only 76 against 82 last year, and the fee collections were less by Rs. 63. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 4,799 to Rs. 5,273. The cause of the temporary decline was, no doubt, the famine, which in this district was very severe. The results of the Inspector's examination show that the school has deteriorated under the present head-master, Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Naik. Under the V Standard all did badly, and under the IV the results were not good. The exceptional condition of the town had probably an unfavourable effect on the progress of the school, but can only partly account for the bad results of the examination. Of the 87 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, 39, or nearly half, were the sons of Government officials or private clerks, 18 of persons of independent means, 10 of petty tradesmen, and only 1 belonged to the agricultural classes.

Tanna High School.

49. The improvement reported last year has not been continued. The average attendance fell from 73 to 68, but the fee collections were rather larger, being Rs. 2,064 against Rs. 2,046 last year. The expenditure, however, was much higher, being Rs. 5,116 against Rs. 4,359. This school receives no support from the municipality, and has been raised to the rank of a high school at the request of the people, on their consenting to pay fees at enhanced rates. The results of the Inspector's examination were in many respects most unsatisfactory. The deficiencies observable are attributable to the negligence and inefficiency of the head-master, Mr. Govind Keshav Sabde, who has since been transferred to a first grade Anglo-vernacular school. Out of 91 on the rolls, 49 were the sons of Government officials and private clerks, 16 were the sons of petty tradesmen, 15 were cultivators, and the parents of only 3 were persons of property.

50. The statistical results of the examinations of the five schools examined are as follows :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Heads.	
Elphinstone	IV to VI.	490	257	430	318	329	347	154	31
Poona	I to VI.	309	204	88	72	171	164	91	29
Satara	I to VI.	167	118	34	28	78	102	27	16
Tanna	I to VI.	63	45	7	4	18	28	3	5
Sholápur...	I to V.	64	38	40	15	52	43	21	33
Total ...	.....	1,093	662	599	437	648	684	296	27

The Inspector, Mr. Kirkham, summing up his remarks on these schools, says :—

"Taking the six high schools of the division together, it is observable that the total number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year is 1,759, precisely the same number as last year. The total fee collections amount to Rs. 46,537-6-6, being an increase of Rs. 4,194-10-6 over the total of last year. Resuming the results of the examinations under the standards, it appears that out of 1,093 pupils examined, 296 passed as follows :—

In Mathematics	662, or 60	per cent.
Classical Language	437, or 40	do.
History and Geography ...	648, or 59	do.
English	685, or 63	do.
All subjects	296, or 27	do.

"At the Matriculation Examination the same six schools passed a total of 66 boys against 53 passed last year, and 93 passed in 1875.

"With regard to comparative efficiency, a perfectly fair test is difficult to devise: each school claims some point of superiority over others. Perhaps a sufficiently accurate measure of the efficiency of the high schools as feeders to the University is supplied by comparing the total number of matriculations during four years—the normal high-school course—with the average strength of the school. This criterion shows that the Elphinstone, Poona, and Ratnágiri schools pass about 22 per cent. of their pupils every four years into the University, and are thus about equally efficient, the advantage of the larger schools lying in economy rather than in greater efficiency as feeders."

51. The number of aided high schools in the Central Division is now 14, being 4 less than last year; these 4 were native high schools removed from the list of registered schools as already mentioned. Of the aided schools the Inspector writes that they include "8 European and Eurasian schools, 4 missionary schools, and 2 schools under exclusively native management. The total number of pupils in the 14 schools was, at the end of the year, 2,694, against a total, last year, of 3,705. The number in European and Eurasian schools was 1,220 against 1,300 last year, in missionary schools 973 against 902 last year, and in native schools 501 against 1,503 last year."

Out of the 14 schools 7 were examined by the Educational Inspector with results as follows :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Heads.	
Scottish Education Society's John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay.	I to VIII.	61	37	..	10	38	40	23	38
Scottish Education Society's High School, Byculla, Bombay	I to VIII.	96	74	..	13	55	63	41	55
Bishop's High School, Poona	I to VIII.	52	32	..	11	25	46	13	25
Robert Money School, Bombay ..	I to VI.	144	57	46	18	36	51	10	7
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	I to VI.	148	64	41	5	26	32	4	3
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	I to VI.	72	27	13	3	13	21	2	3
Free Church Mission Institution Anglo-Vernacular School, Aditwar Peint, Poona	I to VI.	100	55	45	1	41	48	19	19
Total ..	....	673	346	145	61	234	301	112	150

Collecting these results it appears that out of 673 pupils examined, 112 passed as follows:—

In Mathematics	...	...	346, or 51 per cent.
Vernacular	...	...	294, or 44 do.
Classical Language	...	...	27, or 4 do.
History and Geography		...	264, or 39 do.
English	...	...	285, or 42 do.
All subjects	...	...	112, or 17 do.

52. *The North-East Division* has 3 Government high schools. These, again, show a decrease of 61 in numbers on the rolls at the end of the year, a very much larger one than reported last year. It is divided amongst all the 3 schools, half the decrease being in Násik, and the other half nearly equally divided between Dhulia and Ahmednagar. The decrease is attributed by the head-masters to the prevailing famine; but Mr. Jacob, the Inspector, attributes it mainly to a decreasing desire for English education.

Násik High School.

53. This school, under Mr. Shivaram Bapuji Paranjpé, declined considerably, the number on the rolls being less by 30, and the average attendance falling from 158 to 128. The fee receipts, owing to a rise in the rates levied under the higher standards, show a little increase, being Rs. 2,074 against Rs. 2,073 last year. The examination by the Inspector is described by him to have been of an unusually searching character, the results were extremely unsatisfactory, and the Inspector considers that the school is absolutely in a very backward and depressed condition. He ascribes this partly to a want of energy or want of skill on the part of the teaching staff, and partly to the bad accommodation afforded by the existing building. He has some hopes that the municipality will come forward with the funds required to build a new school-house. The school is largely attended by Government officials and the children of clerks, these making up 57 of the 128 on the rolls. There are, besides, 32 sons of professional and independent persons, 10 shop-keepers, 5 cultivators, and, as might be expected at a place like Násik, 24 sons of religious mendicants.

Dhulia High School.

54. This school, under Mr. Mahadeva Vishnu Kané, B.A., also shows very grave symptoms of decline. In 1876-77 the school was augmented by the amalgamation with it of the first grade school, and gained 82 scholars, the numbers on the rolls at the end of 1876-77 being 162. At the end of 1877-78 they were 146 only. The fee receipts, owing to the amalgamation, rose from Rs. 1,206 to Rs. 1,928. The results of the Inspector's examination show that the school did badly under the high-school standards IV to VI, but somewhat better under the lower ones. The examination is described by Mr. Jacob as having been more extensive and searching than in previous years. On this subject extracts from his annual report will be found in appendix. These are made with reference to all the 3 high schools in his division; Mr. Jacob also found that much cheating was practised at the examination.

Government officials and clerks contribute 85 out of the 146 boys on the rolls of this school, 29 are the sons of independent or professional men, 9 are sons of petty tradesmen, 65 of religious mendicants, and 7 of cultivators and day-labourers.

Ahmednagar High School.

55. This school, under Mr. G. B. Hirpatak, shows a falling off in its numbers, from 112 to 97 on the rolls. Last year's increase was attributed to a larger number of scholars from the districts. This year this supply has failed, owing, in the master's opinion, to the famine; but it seems also to be, in part, due to the raising of the scale of fees. The fee collections show a considerable increase, being Rs. 1,858 against Rs. 1,409 last year. The results of the Inspector's examination were not satisfactory, especially under the IV Standard. In Mathematics, however, all the classes did extremely well, and the great failure seems to have been in Sanskrit, which the Inspector states has been habitually neglected. Government servants and clerks contribute 43 out of the total of 97, 28 are of independent means or professional persons, 15 are shop-keepers, 3 are cultivators, and 3 are religious beggars.

56. The following table gives statistics of the results of the Inspector's examination of the three high schools:—

Name of School	Standard	Number examined	Number passed in						Percentage passed under all Standards
			Mathematics	Vernacular	Second Language	History and Geography	English	Passed under all Standards	
Dhulia High School { Upper Division	IV to VI	43	21	38	17	12	9	2	4 6
Dhulia High School { Anglo-vernacular Division	I to III	64	44	39		35	45	28	43 7
Ahmednagar High School ..	IV to VI	72	35	47	17	27	27	10	13 8
Nasik High School { Upper Division .. .	IV to VI	38	14	1	17	12	10	4	10·5
Nasik High School { Anglo-vernacular Division	I to III	66	45	36	..	52	40	23	34 8
	Total .	283	159	161	51	138	131	67	23 67

57. *Northern Division.*—The number of high schools in this division is 10. Of these 7 are Government, 2 are aided, and 1 is an inspected school. The number of pupils in Government schools has increased by 155, in aided schools by 22, and in the inspected school it has decreased by 12. The net increase is 165.

Ahmedabad High School.

58. This school was under the charge of Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed Sayani, B.A., up to the 31st December, and after that date it was superintended by Mr. A. Barrett. The numbers on the rolls and average daily attendance were 185, and 160, against 179, and 150 last year. The fee receipts were Rs. 2,419 against Rs. 2,463 last year.

The municipality grant Rs. 2,400 annually towards its cost.

Though not declining in numbers still this school shows but little marks of vitality or progress. Its success at the Matriculation Examination was slightly better, but is still referred to by the Inspector, and with justice, as a lamentably bad result for which it is difficult to account. Mr. Barrett in his report attributes this failure to the very limited knowledge of English observable throughout the school, owing to which the boys were scarcely capable of receiving instruction in that language. Extracts from his remarks will be found in Appendix D. At his annual examination Mr. Giles found fault with the hurried reading of Class A under the V Standard, of a failure in Algebra of Class B under the same standard, and that the full amounts prescribed by this standard had not been completed in all subjects. Seventy-seven children of officials and clerks, 42 of professional and independent persons, 15 cultivators, and 10 pensioners attend this school. 145 are residents of the city, and 45 came from the districts.

Surat High School.

59. From the end of May till the end of November the school was under Mr. D. E. Gimi, B.A.; after that under Mr. Forrest, B.A. The number on the rolls and average attendance were 268 and 220 against 246 and 197 last year. The fee receipts were Rs. 5,005; last year they were Rs. 4,665, showing an increase of Rs. 340. Mr. Giles reports that the results of his examination were not really satisfactory under any standard. He ascribes this partly to the insufficiency of the teaching staff, necessitating the formation of large and unwieldy classes, as a remedy for which he recommends the head-master to discourage the attendance of backward and stupid boys, and in one or two instances to want of energy on the part of the masters.

Of the 268 on the rolls, 92 are the sons of officials or clerks, 51 of professional or independent persons, 39 tradesmen and money-lenders, and 15 pensioners.

The head-master notes with surprise that the Musulmán population of the city, estimated to number 20,000, only send 1 boy to his school.

Broach High School.

60. The head-master, Mr. Parvatishankar Maniskankar Davé, has been in charge of the school throughout the year. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 268 against 301 last year, and the average daily attendance was 230 against 243.

The receipts from fees rose from Rs. 2,744 to Rs. 2,837, owing to an increase in the rates levied under the higher standards. The school suffers from the want of a suitable school-house with separate class rooms. The Inspector at his examination found great fault with the boys under the higher standards V and VI, though the lower classes did fairly. The Inspector was also much dissatisfied with the state of the school as regards discipline, and had to take serious notice of attempts at cheating in the examination. Ninety-two boys of this school come from the ranks of officials or clerks, 94 are of independent means or follow some profession, and 52 are the sons of shop-keepers.

Nariád High School.

61. Mr. Dayabhai M. Jaghirdar, B.A., was in charge of the school up to 18th January, when he was relieved by Mr. D. E. Gimi, B.A. The numbers show a slight decrease of 7, and the average daily attendance has fallen from 138 to 130.

The decrease is attributed by the master to the higher rate of fees now levied under the higher standards; but the Inspector remarks on this point—

"When fee rates are increased there is nearly always a decrease in attendance for a time. Afterwards, when the parents find that no remission takes place, the boys return to school. This, I believe, will be found to be the case in Broach. At all events, an experience of 12 months is not sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the new rates are excessive."

Mr. Giles elsewhere states that, in his opinion, the falling off in numbers will be only temporary. He reports, on the whole, favourably of the results of his examination, though the school is not yet up to the level of the other high schools of his division, and there is room for great improvement in English. This school is principally attended by the sons of shop-keepers and money-lenders, of whom there are 61; next come 51 sons of officials and clerks, 25 of independent means, 12 priests, and 8 cultivators. The school is still insufficiently and inadequately housed.

Rájkot High School.

62. This school has been under Mr. Uttamram N. Meheta throughout the year. The amalgamation of the first grade Anglo-vernacular school with the high school raised the number on the rolls from 112 to 237, and the average attendance from 195 to 205. The fee receipts also rose from Rs. 1,187 to Rs. 1,741. A new gymnasium has been completed.

The Inspector's examination results were, on the whole, favourable, though, under the VI Standard, Mathematics and English were found deficient.

Of the 237 on the rolls, 91 are the sons of officials, 19 of professional or independent persons, 66 of traders and shop-keepers, 25 priests, and only 5 cultivators and day-labourers.

Junágarh High School.

63. There were several changes in the head-mastership during the year. Up to 21st August it was under Mr. R. G. Angal; but, on his decease, it was till 22nd October in charge of Mr. D. V. Vyas, B.A., from that date till 16th January it was under Mr. B. F. Patel, B.A., and for the rest of the year under Mr. D. M. Jaghirdar, B.A. That the school should suffer in efficiency from such repeated changes, was inevitable, and Mr. Giles reports that it had become thoroughly demoralized, though under the new and hard-working master now appointed he anticipated a speedy revival. The number on the rolls at the end of the year and average daily attendance were 114 and 94 against 109 and 91 last year.

The fee collections showed a slight decrease of Rs. 3.

In the three lower standards the school did well at the Inspector's examination. Under the IV Standard, Mathematics and Geography were weak. Under the V Standard there was a general failure, except in Vernacular; but the VI Standard class did fairly.

The school is mainly attended by the sons of the officials of the State, who number 66 out of the 114 on the rolls. Of the rest, 16 are of independent means or professional persons, 14 are traders, and 11 are beggars. It is much in want of a new and suitable school-house.

64. This school was under the charge of Mr. B. F. Patell, B.A., till October, and after that date under Mr. G. U. Unwalla, M.A. The numbers on the rolls and average attendance were 132 and 96 against 122 and 93 last year. The fee collections show a small increase of Rs. 5, and the school is, on the whole, in a thriving and improving condition. The results of the Inspector's examination were satisfactory under Standards III and V, but not good under Standards IV and VI. The school has, since the 20th March, been removed into the new and elegant building constructed for it by the Darbár. The erection of a gymnasium is also in progress. Fifty-five of the scholars are sons of officials, 13 of professional persons, 26 of tradesmen, 13 of priests, and 2 of cultivators.

Bhaunagar High School.

The following table gives details of the results of the examination of the Government high schools in the Northern Division :—

Name of School	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography	English.	Passed under all Heads	
Surat High School	IV to VII.	194	123	167	39	123	132	74	38·1
Ahmedabad do.	,,	118	101	107	85	65	85	62	52·5
Broach do.	I to VII.	215	200	190	..	166	164	131	60 9
Nadiád do.	,,	114	101	103	..	101	85	75	65 8
Rájkot do.	IV to VII.	70	61	61	48	56	42	37	52 9
Junágarh do.	I to VII.	81	75	62	.	58	48	35	43 2
Bhaunagar do.	III to VII	81	75	69	..	59	63	52	64·2
Total ..	..	873	736	759	172	628	619	466	53·3

65. The two aided high schools at Ahmedabad and Surat were examined by the Inspector. The former did well, and showed considerable improvement; the latter is not so favourably reported on. The results of the examination are as follows :—

Name of School	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Heads.	
Aided.									
Surat Mission High School ..	I to VII.	96	42	66	..	33	38	18	18 7
Ahmedabad do.	,,	168	123	120	..	70	91	48	28 6
Total ..	..	264	165	186	..	103	129	66	25·

66. The one inspected high school at Bhuj, in the Cutch Agency, has been unfortunate in losing, by death, its head-master. The numbers on its rolls are less by 6 than last year. The school was not examined by the Inspector, and no report, regarding its working, is submitted to this office.

67. *Southern Division.*—The total number of high schools in this division is 4 ; of these 2 are Government, 1 aided, and 1 inspected. The number of pupils in Government schools has decreased by 49, and in aided schools by 38. The inspected school shows an increase of 102 scholars. The net decrease is 15.

68. The number on the rolls fell from 155 to 142, showing a decrease of 13. The average daily attendance was 118 against 126 last year. The fee receipts rose from Rs. 1,683 to Rs. 1,907. The school has been throughout the year under the care of Mr. E. H. Hoogwerf. The falling off in numbers is attributed to the employment, on famine works, of several of the senior pupils who were then tempted to leave the school, and to the famine itself, which diminished the number of those seeking admission. The Inspector, Mr. Russell, in his examination report says :—" There were no absentees from sickness or other causes. About 50 per cent. of the 6th Standard

Belgaum High School.

passed under all heads ; in the 4th and 5th Standards about 20 or 25 per cent." Of the 142 on the rolls, 60 are the sons of officials and clerks, 15 are the sons of persons of independent means or professional persons, 16 of bankers or money-lenders, and 14 of cultivaors.

Dharwar High School

69. This school has been in charge of Mr. V. N. Patak, M.A., throughout the year. Owing to the famine the numbers have fallen from 160 to 124, and the attendance from 131 to 92. The fee collections have decreased from Rs. 2,458 to Rs. 2,261. The results of the Inspector's examination were not very favourable : 5 boys out of 20, examined under the VI Standard, were noted as very bad in English. Out of 86 presented for examination no less than 16 were absent from sickness. The Inspector found special fault with the map-drawing. Seventy boys come from the official classes, 15 are independent or professional, 10 are bankers or tradesmen, and 11 are cultivators.

70. The statistical results of the Inspector's examination of these 2 schools are as under :—

Name of School	Standards	Number examined	Number passed						Percentage passed under all Heads
			Mathematics	Vernacular	Second Language	History and Geography	English	Passed under all Heads	
Belgaum	IV to VI	107	54	43	38	51	76	35	32 7
Dharwar	IV to VI	86	42	23	27	31	40	18	20 9
Total .		193	96	66	65	82	116	53	27 4

71. The only aided high school in the Southern Division is the London Mission School at Belgaum. The numbers in this school have fallen from 224 to 186, and the attendance from 185 to 141. The results of the Inspector's examination were satisfactory, though the numbers and percentage passed under all heads was not quite so high as last year. They were as follows :—

Name of School	Standards	Number examined	Number passed						Percentage of passed under all Standards
			Mathematics	Vernacular	Second Language	History and Geography	English	Passed under all Heads	
London Mission School, Belgaum	I to VI.	117	98	99		91	66	53	45 3
Total .		117	98	99	..	91	66	53	45 3

72. The inspected high school at Kolhápur is the Rajaram High School, which has largely increased in numbers. These rose from 166 to 268, and the average attendance increased from 134 to 217. The school was examined by Mr. Russell, with the following results :—

Name of School	Standards	Number examined	Number passed						Percentage passed under all Heads
			Mathematics	Vernacular	Second Language	History and Geography	English	Passed under all Heads	
Rajaram High School at Kolhapur	1 to VI	185	132	74	56	129	125	105	56 6
Total		185	132	74	56	129	125	105	56 6

The classes were found to be too large, and the lower portion, consequently, neglected.

High Schools, Sind.

73. There are, in all, 7 high schools in the province, of which 3 are Government and 4 are aided schools. The 3 Government schools are at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikárpur, and number 643 pupils against 624 last year, an increase of 19.

74. The Kurrachee High School has been, for the greater part of the year, under the care of Mr. E. D. Talati, B.A. The numbers show a slight decrease, having fallen from 255 to 252, and the average daily attendance is less by 11. The fee collections also show a slight falling off of Rs. 18, due probably to the amalgamation of the first grade school with it, reported last year.

There are no less than 23 European and Eurasian or Portuguese lads now attending this school, most of whom have left one of the aided high schools to join it. Of the 252 on the rolls, 98 are the sons of officials and clerks, 73 of merchants and tradesmen, 12 of professional and independent persons, and 16 of cultivators.

Of this school Mr. Lee-Warner in his report says: —"Comparison with the other high schools reflects unfavourably on Kurrachee, which from its position in the capital city of Sind, and urged on, as it should be, by the competition of mission and aided schools, falls much below the expectations which the salaries of its masters, the dignity of its building, and the supervision of the Educational Inspector give Government a right to form." Elsewhere he says that the results of his examination were neither satisfactory to the Educational Inspector nor creditable to the high school at Kurrachee. A reference to last year's report shows that this school was then also inferior to the Hyderabad and Shikárpur schools.

These unfavourable results may be, in some measure, attributable to constant changes in the teaching staff, and also to the difficulties with which the school has to contend, owing to the large number of vernacular languages spoken by boys, even in the same class. The Kurrachee High School is extremely well accommodated in a large and spacious building, divided into separate class rooms

75. The Hyderabad High School, under the care of Mr. K. B. Bal, B.A., has slightly increased in numbers from 246 to 260; but the average attendance has fallen from 204 to 201, and the fee receipts from Rs. 2,837 to Rs. 2,735.

This decrease is due to a number of boys in the higher classes having left the school, because they did not receive the promotion for which the Inspector's examination showed that they were unfit. The school was examined by the Inspector, Mr. Lee-Warner, who does not report very favourably. The VI Standard boys showed deficiency in explanation, grammar, and parsing; they were backward in History and Geography, and their translation into Sindhi was discreditably weak. The same weakness in translation was observable in Class I under the V Standard; but in the II Class under this standard the results of the examination were creditable. Of the remaining classes the examination results were moderate only. In this school, also, there were many changes in the teaching staff during the year.

Of the 260 on the rolls 104 were from the official and clerk classes, 35 are the sons of independent and professional persons, and 44 of shop-keepers. The school is very insufficiently accommodated, and an enlargement of the existing school-house is urgently required.

76. The Shikárpur High School has suffered much from changes in the headmastership; still the number shows a slight increase of 8. The average attendance has increased from 99 to 116, and the fee receipts from Rs. 1,119 to Rs. 1,225.

The school was examined by Mr. Lee-Warner, who remarks on the VI Standard class:—

" Of those, however, who passed in all heads 3 were very deficient in English, and none showed more than a moderate acquaintance with Geography. Generally their translations into Sindhi were extremely literal, and devoid of all freedom and force. There was a general absence of ability; and what knowledge the boys had learnt, appears rather to have been acquired after much labour and with much pains than to have been quickly grasped and applied by a natural intelligence. In Algebra they were, as a class, deficient."

Of the V Standard class he says :—

"The class, as the results only partially show, was very deficient. The boys' power of expression and even their spelling was unduly bad. In Geography their ignorance was very marked. Their English letter was both in matter and style inferior to that which the Educational Inspector would have expected in Standard IV. The translation, of which the marks were assessed by another examiner, was equally unsatisfactory."

Similar unsatisfactory results were reported of the IV Standard examination in History and Geography :—

"Several boys could not express themselves in intelligible English, and the spelling generally was very bad."

The results under Standards I to III were relatively better, and, on the whole, satisfactory.

Forty-four boys are the sons of officials or clerks, 45 of professional or independent persons, 19 of shop-keepers, and 14 of labourers and cultivators. Insufficient accommodation is complained of by the head-master; but the Inspector does not think it likely that the numbers will increase, and, indeed, thinks that, when the line of railway is completed, Shikárpur will compete at a great disadvantage with Sukkur.

77. The results of the Inspector's examination of all the 3 Government high schools is tabulated below :—

Name of School	Standard	Number examined	Number passed						Percentage passed under all Heads
			Arithmetic.	Vernacular	Second Language	History and Geography	English	Passed under all Standards	
Kurrachee	I to VI	181	122	149	40	108	137	67	37
Hyderabad	I to VI	198	141	183	90	127	165	99	50
Shikarpur	I to VI	94	88	93	54	65	78	56	59·5
Total		473	351	425	184	298	380	222	46·9

Middle Class Schools.

78. The number of these schools has fallen from 152 in 1876-77 to 145 in the year under report. The Government schools, which last year numbered 94 with 11,014 pupils, are this year 88 with 10,072 pupils.

79. In the *Central Division* the number of Government schools of this class remains the same as last year. There were 9 first grade schools with 1,194 pupils. Some falling off in attendance is reported in the Kalyán, Pandharpur, and Barsi schools, ascribed to an increased rate of fees, but in all the 9 schools there is a slight total increase of 8 pupils. Seven of these schools were examined by the Inspector, and 2 by the Deputy Inspector; out of 859 scholars examined under Standards I to III, 342, or 39 per cent., passed under all heads. The Inspector (Colonel Waddington) recorded the following general remarks on the 5 schools in Bombay :—

"The 3 Anglo-Gujaráti schools in the island of Bombay, and especially the Gokuldas Tejpal School, were all found in a satisfactory and efficient state. Of the Anglo-Maráthi schools the Jagonath Sankerset. School was not much behind the Anglo-Gujarati schools. The Fanaswádi School had been, for the greater part of the year, under the charge of an assistant master from the Elphinstone High School in the absence of the permanent incumbent, and had made some progress, which, it is to be hoped, will be sustained. It is still, however, in by no means so efficient a state as it should be; but the particular faults observable have been brought to the notice of the head-master."

The Kalyán School is backward, and the standard of teaching is low. The Poona Camp School is favourably reported of on the whole, as is also the Pandharpur School in the three lowest standards, though the results under the IV were unsatisfactory. The small school at Bársi suffered much from irregularity of attendance due to the famine. The results of the Inspector's examination of 9 schools is as follows :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed in all Heads.	
Poona Camp (Gujaráti and Hindustani) .	I to III.	58	38	39	...	35	42	21	26
Kalyán .. .	I to V.	57	44	8	13	30	34	21	37
Fanaswádi	I to III.	103	76	59	...	58	52	22	21
Chandanwádi (Gujaráti)	I to III	111	82	65	...	70	41	31	28
Jagonath Sankerset	I to III.	145	104	94	.	94	105	66	45
Gokuldas Tejpal (Gujaráti and Hindustani)	I to III.	164	142	124		104	116	72	43
Fort Branch (Gujaráti)	I to III.	172	150	150	...	146	104	90	52
Pándharpur	I to IV.	31	23	15	2	18	19	12	39
Barsi	I to III.	18	14	8	...	9	8	7	39
Total ..	.	859	673	562	15	564	521	342	39

These results appear to place these schools in the following order of merit; but the test is a fallacious one, the percentage of those passed under the lowest standard in some cases unduly raising the total percentage of passed. The Inspector further remarks as regards his first grade Anglo-vernacular schools :—

Fort Branch	1	Kalyán	5
Gokuldas Tejpal	2	Poona Camp ...	6
Jagonath Sankerset	3	Chandanwádi	7
Pandharpur } Bársi... }	4	Fanaswádi	8

"The reports from the head-masters of the schools bring into prominence two points of general interest. First, that the raising of the school fees for Standards IV and V has been severely felt, and has, to some extent, affected the attendance. And, second, that the regulations allowing masters of vernacular schools to count boys, admitted into the first grade Anglo-vernacular schools, for capitation and proficiency allowances, have worked so far most satisfactorily.

"The school accommodation for this very important class of schools in the island of Bombay is far from satisfactory. The head-masters of the Jagonath Sankerset, Fanaswádi, and Chandanwádi schools all complain of their school-quarters as both insufficient and bad. The Elphinstone High School, when vacated, will help to remedy this evil to some extent; but one cannot but hope that before many years either the municipality or private munificence will provide Bombay with a few good school buildings for this class of schools suitable for the purpose and worthy of the city."

The second grade schools are 15 in number, the same as last year. The examination returns show that the two schools in Poona, at Talegaon and Junnar, are in an efficient state, though the vernacular classes in the former are said to suffer from the teaching of English. The schools in the Satara Collectorate, at Wái, Tásgaon, and Karád, are not quite so efficient; but the results of the examination are far superior to last year, owing to the provision of special and better-qualified English teachers. Of the 4 schools in the Tanna Collectorate the Pánwell School is well, and the other three fairly reported on. The 6 in Bombay are all in an efficient state, the efficiency of the Anglo-Maráthi school in Khetwádi being specially noticeable.

The aided middle class schools in the Central Division number 22 with 2,582 scholars. Last year they were 20 with 2,508 scholars. Of the two new schools one is for boys, the other for girls. Of the 22, 9 are boys' schools with 1,541 pupils, 2 are mixed schools with 59 pupils, and 11 are girls' schools with 982 pupils. Ten of these schools were examined under the standards for European and Eurasian schools, with results as follows :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed in all Heads.	
St. Xavier's School, Esplanade, Bombay ...	I to VI.	372	311	18	167	222	141	38
St. Stanislaus' School, Bandora, Bombay	I to VI.	167	153	2	62	139	112	67
St. John's Anglo-Portuguese School, Lower Máhim, Bombay	I to VI.	75	63	3	29	31	19	25
European and Eurasian School, Sholápur ..	I to III.	3	3	...	2	3	2	99
St. Joseph's Female Orphanage, Bandora, Bombay	I to V.	112	102	...	35	83	62	55
Convent School, Fort, Bombay	I to VIII.	50	38	5	20	23	11	22
Convent School, Mazagon, Bombay ..	I to VI.	63	21	2	25	21	8	13
Convent School, Poona	I to VI.	124	87	...	47	110	54	43
Victoria Girls' School, Poona	I to VI.	42	31	...	20	32	14	33
St. Mary's Girls' School, Poona	I to VIII.	41	39	7	28	34	24	58
Total...	...	1,049	848	37	435	698	447	42

These figures show that out of 1,049 boys and girls examined, 447, or 42 per cent., passed under all heads.

Three of the aided schools were examined under Anglo-vernacular standards, with results as follows :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Heads.	
Framji Nasarwanji Anglo-vernacular School, Khetwádi, Bombay	I to III.	79	53	61	...	35	68	19	24
Aderji Cawasji's Anglo-vernacular Girls' School at Dhobi Talao, Bombay	I.	4	4	4	...	4	2	2	50
Pársi Seminary, Baherkot, Bombay	I to II.	38	11	14	.	8	23	2	5
		121	68	79	...	47	93	23	19

Out of 121 scholars examined, 23, or 19 per cent., passed under all heads.

There are also 7 inspected schools of this class in the Central Division. Their numbers show a small decrease of 24. Three of these schools in the island of Bombay were examined under the Government standards, but the results were very poor. Out of 70 presented under Standards I to III, only 6, or 8 per cent., passed.

80. The *North East Division* has 12 middle class schools with 1,565 scholars; of these 7 are Government schools with 1,379 scholars, and 5 are aided

with 186 scholars. Government schools show a decrease of 2, one being the Dhulia first grade school, the incorporation of which with the high school was reported last year; and the other, the second grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Newásа, which has now ceased to teach English, owing to the withdrawal of the people's contribution. The first grade school at Nagar is in a satisfactory state of efficiency. It is the only first grade school in the division. The six second grade schools are distributed as follows:—Khandesh 4, Ahmednagar 1, and Násik 1. The Inspector's examination returns give the following results:—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Standards.	
First grade Anglo-vernacular School, Ahmednagar	I to III.	70	59	57		48	45	35	50

The Inspector, as a result of his personal examination of the English classes in 4 of the second grade schools, reports:—

"The conclusion which I have arrived at about them all is, that Yáwal and Párola, which are in a fairly efficient state, and perhaps Erandol, should be kept up, and that the rest should be abolished. Except at Yáwal and Párola, the classes have for several years past been in too backward a state to maintain any connection with the district high school, and they are, in consequence, isolated and aimless. A still more cogent consideration is, that English classes seem invariably to stunt or extinguish the higher vernacular classes, and when feeble and inefficient give the school no compensatory advantage in return."

Aided middle class schools have increased by 1, owing to the registration of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway school at Igatpuri. The 5 schools comprise now 3 for Europeans and Eurasians, of which 2 are railway schools and 2Anglo-vernacular schools connected with the Church Mission Society. These schools meet a real want, but are all in a very elementary stage of advancement, and require greater energy in their administration. The railway schools have, however, special difficulties to contend with, arising from the frequent transfers of the railway employés from one station to another.

81. *Northern Division.*—There are 39 middle class schools with 3,035 scholars against 43 schools and 4,134 scholars last year. Of these 28 are Government with 2,411 scholars, 3 are aided schools with 265 scholars, and 8 are inspected schools with 359 scholars.

The number of Government middle class schools is less by 4 with 1,086 scholars. Of these 1 with 107 scholars was the first grade school at Rájkot, which has been amalgamated with the high school at that place, the others being vernacular schools with English classes, in which English is no longer taught. The first grade schools were all examined by the Inspector, except the one at Camp Deesa. He reports as follows:—

"The two branch schools at Ahmedabad show the best percentage this year, the figures being 81 and 83 per cent. for schools Nos. I and II, respectively The Surat branch schools show lower figures, but did fairly well Balsar has a percentage of 76. The Gopipura Branch School is next with 73. The Camp Deesa School (examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector) next with 71; Parsi Panchayet 70; while the Nowsári Rustomji English School, Hanpura Branch and Rájkot Anglo-vernacular School obtained a percentage of over 60. The Nawánagar Anglo-vernacular School I found to be in a very bad condition. The master has now resigned, and the Darbár wish for a high school, and have made a sufficient allotment for the expenses. I hope it will be shortly opened. A private high school exists already, and when placed under this department the Anglo-vernacular school will be amalgamated with it.

"Of the second grade Anglo-vernacular schools the Pálanpur School was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Máhi Kánta, Rao Saheb Javachram Salvachram. This school has now been permitted to teach to Standard V, and should be ranked as a first grade

Anglo-vernacular school. The result of the Deputy Educational Inspector's examination was not at all favourable. A new Anglo-vernacular school has been recently opened at Rádhanpur, but was not examined. The Dholka School, in the Ahmedabad Zillah, was examined by me, and did fairly well. In Kattywar I examined the schools at Gondal and Wadhwán, together with the first class of the Limdi Anglo-vernacular School: all did fairly. An Anglo-vernacular class has been attached to the Camp School, Wadhwán, but was not examined. A similar class has been attached at the vernacular school at Sangadha."

Of the use and efficiency of vernacular schools with English classes Mr. Giles has not a much more favourable opinion than Mr. Jacob. Reporting on these schools he says:—

"I do not think the composite schools are of much use. The English class is generally very weak, and the vernacular students are prevented from learning the higher vernacular standards. If a town wishes for English education it should be given in a separate institution, or not at all."

The following table gives the results of the Inspector's examination of first grade Anglo-vernacular schools:—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Standards	
Government									
Balsar	I to V.	67	62	64	..	61	57	51	76·1
Kaira	Do	39	37	37	..	30	26	22	56 4
Nausári ..	I to IV.	56	53	53	..	51	35	35	62 5
Surat Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy ..	Do.	67	62	63	..	56	59	47	70 1
Viramgám	Do.	25	18	23	5	21	18	13	52 0
Camp Deesa	Do	31	27	23	..	29	30	22	71 0
Surat Branch School No I ..	I to III.	133	124	128	..	118	107	98	73 7
Do do No. II. ..	Do.	97	92	103	..	81	73	63	64 7
Ahmedabad do. No I ..	Do	95	95	92	..	90	78	77	81 1
Do. do. No II.	Do.	111	110	99	.	110	95	93	83 8
Rájkot ..	Do.	93	92	90	..	76	68	60	64 5
Bhaunagar	I to II	107	102	85	..	75	88	67	62 6
Nawánagar	I to IV.	53	49	32	3	31	28	18	34 0
Aided		974	923	892	8	829	762	666	68 0
Jahangirji Motabhai Vakilna	I to III.	63	51	38	..	40	38	20	31·7
Inspected.									
Jarthosti Madressa, Nausári	II to VI.	42	39	37	..	14	24	12	29·8
Mandvi, Cutch	I to III	20	14	11	..	12	15	6	30 1
Sir Cawasji English School, Gandevi	I to VI.	23	19	20		10	11	6	26 1
Total ..		85	72	68	..	36	50	24	28 0
Grand Total	..	1,122	1,046	998	8	905	850	710	63·0

One of the aided schools, the Jahangirji Motabhai Vakilna Anglo-vernacular School, was allowed no grant this year, as the school attemped to teach standards for which its teaching staff was insufficient; and another, a private school, has lately been closed. Of the 8 inspected schools of this class in the Northern Division only 1, which is aided by the Baroda Government, is in a flourishing condition.

82. *Southern Division.*—Last year there were, in all, 40 schools of this grade. Owing to the closing of 2 of the aided schools (at Dharwar and Hubli) and the amalgamation with the Government high school of the inspected school at Kolhápur, only 37 remained: of these 14 are first grade and 23 are second grade. The Halyál first grade school has been reduced to the second grade. The Inspector does not report very favourably of any of the 7 Government schools. Of the aided and inspected schools he notes that the Sángli School has been reduced to the rank of a second grade school, its place in the first grade being taken by the Miraj School. The results of the examination of the first grade schools is as follows; but, owing to the difference in the standards taught in European and Eurasian, and in Anglo-vernacular schools, the table gives no data from which a comparison can be made of the efficiency of each school:—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed. Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Heads.	Percentage passed under all Heads.
Government.									
Karwar	I to VI.	94	67	64	18	64	80	39	41·4
Hubli	I to V.	35	25	31	...	28	24	21	60·
Coompta	II to V.	38	26	36	...	28	27	17	44·7
Gadag	II to V.	19	5	15	...	13	10	3	15·3
Kaládgi	I to IV.	21	12	14	3	8	10	5	23·8
Belgaum	I to III.	61	50	43	...	34	31	25	41·
Dharwar	I & II.	29	26	29	...	27	28	23	79·3
		297	211	232	21	202	210	133	48·38
Aided.									
Belgaum Pensioners' School	I to III and V to VII.	28	25	25	...	25	16	16	57·1
Belgaum Convent School	I to VI.	43	38	36	..	43	29	32	74·4
Dharwar German Mission School	I to III and V.	33	18	30	...	27	17	11	33·3
		104	81	91	...	95	62	59	56·7
Inspected.									
Jámkhandi	II to V.	19	10	13	4	14	10	5	26·3
Savánur	I to IV	27	10	16	...	11	16	7	25·9
Sángli	II to IV.	15	10	10	...	4	9	4	26·6
		61	30	39	4	29	35	16	26·2
		462	322	362	25	326	307	208	45·02

83. In *Sind* the number of middle class schools shows no change, but the number of scholars is greater by 93. Amongst the first grade schools that at Sukkur has fallen off in numbers: frequent changes in the teaching staff may probably account for this. The statistics available as regards the Inspector's examination of first grade Anglo-vernacular schools are as follows:—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed. Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Second Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed in all Standards.	Percentage passed in all Heads.
Tátta	I to V.	34	30	34	13	33	29	26	76·4
Sukkur	I to V.	72	53	71	15	57	70	44	61·1
Total	...	106	83	105	28	90	99	70	66·0

The Study of English and Classical Languages, &c.

84. The figures for institutions connected with Government show an increase in the number of students learning English:—

Number of Institutions. 1876-77.	Number of Institutions. 1877-78.	Grade of Schools.	Number learning English. 1876-77.	Number learning English. 1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
7	7	Colleges	843	870	27	...
47	43	High Schools	8,527	7,735	...	792
69	66	1st Grade Anglo-vernacular Schools	6,422	5,840	...	582
83	79	2nd Grade Anglo-vernacular Schools	1,859	1,815	...	44
11	14	Female Schools	964	1,150	186	...
1	1	Female Normal Schools	6	1	...	5
1	1	Special Schools	36	43	7	...
219	212	Total	18,657	17,454	220	1,423
				Deduct—Increase	...	220
				Net Decrease	...	1,203

The number of students in institutions connected with Government learning a classical or European continental language is as under:—

Language.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease
Sanskrit	2,901	2,574	.....	327
Latin	850	825	.....	25
Persian	909	898	.....	11
Arabic	63	...	.....	63
Hebrew	5	8	3	...
Greek	1	...	.....	1
French	287	62	.....	225
Total ...	5,016	4,367	3	652

85. The usual table regarding the social position of students attending Government colleges and schools of the higher grades, follows:—

Table showing the Station in life of the Parents of Students in Government Institutions of the Higher Class.

	Sons of Persons of Property.	Sons of Professional Persons.	Sons of Merchants.	Sons of Contractors.	Sons of Government Officials.	Sons of Pensioners.	Sons of Officials under Native States.	Sons of Private Clerks.	Sons of Village Officers.	Sons of Petty Tradesmen.	Sons of Priests.	Sons of Shroffs, Brokers, and Money-lenders.	Sons of Artizans and Servants.	Sons of Cultivators.	Sons of Beggars.	Sons of Day-labourers.	Sons of Soldiers.	Others.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Colleges	39	39	98	4	272	18	36	61	2	61	51	21	7	28	..	.	2	2	*741
High Schools ...	567	341	159	27	974	71	197	521	86	319	188	83	62	144	35	63	7	265	4,109
First Grade Anglo-vernacular Schools	292	288	145	22	532	21	127	561	61	478	82	66	164	137	56	26	8	212	3,278
Total ..	898	668	402	53	1,778	110	360	1,143	149	858	321	170	233	309	91	89	17	479	8,128

* Exclusive of pupils of the Vernacular Department in the Grant Medical College.

Comparing this table with that given last year, it appears that the number of sons of Government officials and private clerks under higher instruction has much decreased; while the sons of persons of property, of petty tradesmen, and of cultivators, have perceptibly increased.

Broadly dividing the classes desiring higher education into those more or less connected with Government, those of independent means or supporting themselves by some profession, those obtaining a livelihood by trade or by manual labour, and others not classed, it will be seen that—

Sons of officials under Government and Native States, village officers, pensioners, and soldiers number	2,414, or 30	per cent.
Sons of persons of property or professional persons (including priests and private clerks)	3,030, or 37	„
Sons of merchants, contractors, petty tradesmen, shroffs, &c. ...	1,483, or 18	„
Sons of artizans, servants, cultivators, day-labourers ...	631, or 8	„
Others, including sons of beggars	570, or 7	„
Total ...	8,128	

Vernacular Schools (Boys').

86. The number of vernacular schools for males at the end of the year was 3,966 with 209,917 scholars, the decrease from last year being 42 schools and 453 scholars.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of		Decrease of	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	3,307	182,687	.....	1,172	29	.....
Aided...	119	6,820	.....	.....	45	2,028
Inspected	519	19,153	31	153	...	.....
Police and Jail Schools	21	1,257	1	250	...	.....

The decrease is mainly confined to the Central, Southern, and Sind Divisions, and has been necessitated by the reduced Cess Fund receipts, and the enforced economy resulting. The Northern Division shows a considerable increase, chiefly in inspected schools; these, however, do not argue any real progress in education; they existed before, but are now for the first time brought into connection with the department.

The decrease under vernacular schools is divided between the several divisions as under:—

	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	Increase.	Decrease	Increase.	Decrease
Central Division	.....	72	.....	2,842
North-East Division	.....	1	.....	331
Northern Division	50	.....	7,393	...
Southern Division	7	.....	.....	4,108
Sind	... ..	26	.....	565
	57	99	7,393	7,846
Deduct—Increase ...	.....	57	.....	7,393
Net Decrease ...	.....	42	.....	453

Details for each collectorate are given in Appendix A. That table, however, includes all schools supported from the cess, and amongst these are second grade Anglo-vernacular schools, which are, in fact, primary schools with English classes. Further information for each division will be found in paras. 88 to 92.

The falling off in primary education, commented on last year, still continues, and is chiefly attributable to the decrease in Local Fund receipts, from which these schools are mainly supported. It may be hoped that the next year will see a revival; but I cannot see any prospect of an extension of primary education, scarcely, indeed, of its restoration to the comparatively prosperous condition of past years, unless additional funds can in some way be provided. The cess receipts have, I suppose, now reached their maximum in nearly all districts; popular contributions have shown a steady decrease for years past, since the levy of the cess commenced, and I do not see how we can look for much assistance in this direction; while appeals made to municipalities (with the exception of the Bombay Municipality) are productive of little or no effect.

87. The number of scholars in the cess schools, with the proportion which children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls, is shown below:—

	2nd Grade Anglo-vernacular Schools or Vernacular Schools with English Classes.			Vernacular Schools.		
	TotalNumber on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per Cent.	TotalNumber on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per Cent.
Central Division	2,010	698	35	43,394	27,936	64
North-East Division	1,276	719	56	30,753	20,222	65
Northern Division	.....	.....	.....	51,345	35,400	69
Southern Division	1,490	937	62	20,998	14,506	69
Sind	1,018	124	12	10,822	1,341	12
Total ...	5,794	2,478	42	1,57,312	99,405	63

Last year there were 2,283 cess-payers in second grade Anglo-vernacular schools and 94,131 in vernacular schools, making a total of 96,414. The increase is spread over the Central, North-East, and Northern divisions, the Southern Division and Sind showing a decrease.

It must not be supposed, however, that cess-payers' children belong wholly or even mainly to the agricultural classes. From the table of castes under instruction, given in para. 101, it will be seen that under the head of cultivators (Kunbis) only 534 are shown as attending Government second grade schools, and 33,888 attending Government primary schools, making altogether 34,422 out of 163,106 on the rolls, or about 21 per cent.

Central Division.

88. Of the 72 schools closed in the Central Division, 49 were Government schools with 1,238 scholars, 2 were aided schools with 70 scholars, 19 were indigenous schools with 1,226 scholars, and 2 inspected with 431 scholars. The Government schools were divided amongst the 3 collectorates of Poona, Sholápur, and Satara. The decrease was necessitated by the financial state of the Local Funds, caused by the famine, and, consequently, non-collection of the educational cess. The Inspector reports on this point:—

"The effects of the famine of 1876-77 still lingered, while the returning prosperity by calling away an unusually large number of children for field work is also reported as contributing to cause the decrease. Only one school was allowed to absolutely break down in Satara; a fact which is very creditable to the zeal and energy of the Deputy Inspector and masters, and which also bears witness, in the Deputy's opinion, to the potency of the payment by results' system in eliciting the maximum amount of effort."

The Ratnágiri and Kolába collectorates showed an increase of 4 schools and 542 scholars, and in the island of Bombay 1 new school was opened, and the number of scholars increased by 195. In Tanna, though the number of schools has increased by 3, the attendance has decreased by 257. The decrease is attributed to a bad outbreak of cholera, and to an unusually malarious season.

In the 834 Government vernacular schools of the Central Division the average daily attendance was 31,806 against 34,755 last year, showing a decrease of 2,949. The ratio of average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls varied from 76 to 85. It was highest in Bombay, and lowest in the district of Tanna.

The fee receipts in these schools were Rs. 36,953, giving a net decrease of Rs. 1,141, due partly to closing schools and partly to temporary reductions in the rate of fees, necessitated by the distressed condition of the country. The decreases were confined to those districts in which the number of schools and scholars has decreased, other districts showing small increases. Forty-nine applications for new schools were received, but, with the exception of two, all had to be refused for want of funds. The Inspector reports of the Poona and Sholápur Collectorates, that owing to the falling off in cess receipts, the deficit at the end of 1876-77 was so great that every possible measure of economy had to be resorted to, all building operations were suspended, and almost all schools with an attendance of less than 15 had to be closed. In Ratnágiri, also, existing schools are starved for want of funds. In Bombay, thanks to the increased municipal grant, a good deal has been done in the way of providing better accommodation and superior teachers for existing schools, and more improvement may be looked for in the coming year. But for all other districts the Inspector reports:—

"It seems as much as can be hoped for to maintain existing schools in fair working order. To push on, and open fresh schools in fresh places, seems out of the question."

751 schools were examined, and 83 schools remained unexamined. Of these 41 in Satara were not examined, owing to the neglect and inefficiency of the Assistant Deputy, who has since been reduced, and 40 in Tanna, in consequence of the health of the Assistant Deputy breaking down in the midst of the travelling season. The usual table, giving details of the results of the inspecting officers' examination, follows:—

Collectorate	Number of Schools examined	Number of Scholars examined	Number Passed under all Heads						Total	Percentage
			Standard I	Standard II	Standard III	Standard IV	Standard V	Standard VI		
Thana	160	4,877	860	635	371	155	100		2,121	43
Kolápur ..	106	2 040	459	219	140	44	20	..	882	43
Satára	162	6,3o7	737	508	280	131	63	11	1,730	27
Ratnágiri ..	131	5 63)	1,020	579	443	283	119	14	2,4o8	44
Tanna	100	3,022	410	289	205	99	34	7	1,o38	34
Kolába	66	2,209	379	292	167	96	51	11	996	45
Maráthi Schools, Bombay	15	1,195	194	104	1.5	74	34		531	44
Gujaráti do	11	756	120	86	35	35			276	37
Total .	751	26,095	4,179	2,712	1,786	911	451	43	10,032	38

The percentage of passed scholars is satisfactory in all districts, except Satara and Tanna. As regards the standard of efficiency in these schools, the Inspector remarks that it has not declined:—

"About 38 per cent. of boys presented passed in both years, the turn being in favour of the year under report, inasmuch as the number passed this year was higher than last by 148, while the number presented was lower by 136."

Two of the *aided* schools were regularly examined, and out of 133 boys 12 passed under Standards I and II for vernacular schools.

North-East Division.

89. The number of Government schools has increased by 4, but the number of scholars has decreased by 16. Aided schools have decreased by 5 schools and 307 scholars, and in police and jail schools the scholars have decreased by 8.

The total number of Government primary schools for boys (excluding 2 night schools with 73 scholars) in the division, including the Peint State, was 579, with 30,041 scholars on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 23,949, or about 80 per cent., a rate considered by Mr. Jacob to be exaggerated and incorrect. He compares it with the ratio of attendance in inspected elementary schools in England and Wales, which in 1875-76, he states, was 66 per cent. only, and deduces the inference that our attendance returns are unreliable. I fear there is too much truth in this conclusion; but it must be remembered that, as Mr. Jacob observes elsewhere, "even in England, where the Educational Department enjoys the constant co-operation of school boards and other managing bodies, Her Majesty's Inspectors have frequently to complain of fraud in the registration of attendance in elementary schools." The evil can only be abated by more strict and careful supervision of the returns by inspecting officers on their tours.

The fee receipts in these schools amounted to Rs. 19,242 against Rs. 19,153 last year, the rate of fees having been increased during the last three months of the year.

Primary education is reviving in the Ahmednagar Zillah. The Inspector reports:—

"The year has closed with a more hopeful prospect than it began." "The Deputy Inspector was able to report, by the end of March last, not only a slight increase in their number on the previous year (which means that temporarily closed schools had been re-opened wherever any reasonable symptom of revival had shown itself), but that the lowest point of the ebb had been reached some months previously, and that the attendance in his schools was really rising."

In the Násik Collectorate but little progress is apparent; the number of schools has increased by 3, but scholars and fee receipts show a decrease.

In Khandesh the number of schools remains the same, but the number of scholars has increased by 727, and the fee receipts are larger by Rs. 209. The number of applications for new schools was 24, of which only one could be complied with. Besides these, 84 applications during the last three years remain uncomplied with.

The results of the examination of these schools show that "the superior schools have made a striking advance. Last year only 11 of these schools taught up to the highest vernacular standard; now 26 have VI Standard classes."

The number presented and passed under standards are as follows:—

Division.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars examined.	Number passed under all Heads.						Total	Percentage.
			I Standard.	II Standard.	III Standard.	IV Standard.	V Standard.	VI Standard.		
North East Division	581	17,312	2,865	1,385	1,296	697	338	54	7,135	41

This includes scholars in night schools and Mahomedan schools, and gives a percentage of 41 passed under all heads.

The Inspector, Mr. Jacob, is not, however, satisfied that the standard of examination of the different Deputy Inspectors is as correct and uniform as it should be, and, summing up his remarks on this point, says:—

"I would suggest that a short code of instructions on this vital point should be drawn up on the model of 'Instructions to Inspectors on the Examination of Children in Public Elementary Schools,' issued by the Education Department in England in the year 1871. It would be a first step towards securing uniformity throughout the Presidency, and would be of great service to inspecting officers on first joining the staff."

Northern Division.

90. The number of Government primary schools for boys is 1,269 with 80,018 scholars, showing an increase of 19 schools and 6,284 scholars. The number of aided schools is 16 with 1,239 scholars, showing a decrease of 1 school and 46 scholars. The number of inspected schools is 176 with 6,276 scholars, showing an increase of 32 schools and 1,063 scholars; these last do not, however, represent any real advance in education, as they existed before, and are only now for the first time brought into connection with the department.

The increase is spread over every sub-division, except the Southern Division of Surat.

The average attendance shows a net increase of 3,796. The increase in receipts from fees amounts to about Rs. 2,546. The new examination standards sanctioned by Government have been introduced. With regard to them, the Inspector reports:—

"The Deputies generally have reported that in the examinations held under the new standards the percentage passed has been smaller than usual. This was only to be expected, as there were one or two new subjects introduced to which the masters were not accustomed."

The results of the examination of primary schools, including night and Hindustani schools, by inspecting officers is as follows for each sub-division:—

Collectorates	Number of Schools examined	Number presented.	Number passed under each Standard.						Total passed under Standards.	Percentage passed under Standards.
			I Standard	II Standard.	III Standard.	IV Standard.	V Standard.	VI Standard.		
Surat Northern Division . .	154	4,946	1,192	784	441	290	123	59	2,889	57 3
Surat Southern Division .	107	3,506	1,018	540	235	144	87	8	2,032	57 9
Broach ..	198	5 891	1,395	777	241	88	16	16	2,913	49 1
Ahmedabad	1o3	6,780	1,613	905	409	307	122	10	3,455	50 9
Kaira	177	7,987	1,637	929	551	356	201	75	3,749	46 9
Panch Mahals	35	1,257	283	1o0	86	53	23	5	600	47 7
Total	824	30,367	7,138	4,085	2,168	1,391	644	212	15,638	51 4

On these results Mr. Giles remarks of the Surat Northern Division—

"Considering that the schools have been examined under the new standards, it may be concluded that the teaching in this sub-division is, as compared with last year, more efficient, while the increased number of scholars is very satisfactory."

Of the Surat Southern Division he reports:—

"Looking to the number of those who have passed Standard VI, we find only 8 against 40 last year, and in Standard V 87 against 106 who passed last year. The examination has been conducted by a new man, Mr. Valabhram Vajeram Meheta, and has, I have no doubt, been severe. There are circumstances which lead me to doubt whether the numbers given above are to be taken as fairly representing the state of efficiency in the schools. I should prefer to treat the results obtained this year as exceptional, and due to extraneous causes."

Regarding the Broach examinations he writes :—

"As regards efficiency, only 16 boys passed Standard VI, as opposed to 38 last year. On the contrary, 84 passed in Standard V against 61 last year. The examinations generally were conducted by a Deputy new to the division, and were held under the new standards. These facts are sufficient to account for a falling off in the percentage of those passed to those presented, as compared with last year, the figures being, respectively, 49·4 against 57 for 1876-77."

Of Ahmedabad he reports :—

"The percentage of efficiency shown by a comparison of those passed with those presented under all standards is in Government boys' schools exactly the same as last year. On the whole, this sub-division may be considered to be in a most flourishing condition, the increase of scholars being highly satisfactory."

In Kaira :—

"As regards efficiency, 75 passed under Standard VI as against 67 last year, and 201 in Standard V as against 232 last year. As far as the two higher standards go, therefore, the result is much the same as last year; but the general percentage for Government boys' schools under all standards is less than that of last year, the figures being 46·9 against 57·4 in 1876-77."

The Inspector adds :—

"On the whole, education in the sub-division may be said to have flourished during the year under report, though under adverse circumstances, and it is satisfactory to be able to report a fair increase in the number of scholars in the zillah."

For the Panch Máháls

"The percentage of general efficiency remains about the same."

Taking all the Government schools into consideration, the Inspector is of opinion—

"That, considering the difficulties that have been felt by the masters in teaching, and by the boys in learning, new standards, to which they were not accustomed, the education given in our Government districts has been as efficient as it was last year, if the results have not been so high."

The relative efficiency of the various sub-divisions is further illustrated by the following comparative statement of percentage of boys passed during 1876-77 and the current year :—

Sub-division.	Percentage passed of Boys attending Government Schools.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.
Surat, Northern	31	34
Do. Southern	40	37
Broach	33	30
Kaira	32	27
Ahmedabad	35	35
Panch Máháls	25	23

The results for the year under report are better for the Surat Northern Division, the same for Ahmedabad, and argue a falling off in the remaining 4 sub-divisions.

The results of the examination of aided and inspected schools (both for boys and girls) and indigenous schools is given for each division in the following table :—

Collectorates	Number of Schools examined.	Number presented.	Number passed under each Standard.						Total passed under Standards.	Percentage passed under Standards
			I Standard.	II Standard.	III Standard.	IV Standard.	V Standard.	VI Standard.		
Surat Northern Division	13	240	74	23	1	2	..	..	100	41·7
Surat Southern Division	2	98	48	10	2	1	6	..	67	68·3
Broach	2	45	13	3	..	..	..	..	16	35·5
Ahmedabad	11	434	67	14	4	6	1	1	93	21·4
Kaira	3	188	38	17	1	2	1	1	60	31·8
Panch Máháls	1	75	24	21	9	..	1	..	55	73·3
Total ..	32	1,080	264	88	17	11	9	2	391	36·2

On these results the Inspector, comparing the rough percentages of Government schools with those obtained by aided schools, remarks that "for aided schools in Surat Northern Division the percentage is 9·2 only, and in Ahmedabad it is 8·2 only, thus showing the great superiority of Government institutions over aided vernacular schools. There are no aided schools in any sub-division except Northern Surat and Ahmedabad." Forty-two applications for new schools were received, but only 4 were complied with for want of funds. On this point the Inspector remarks:—

"All that can be done is to keep a watchful eye on failing schools, and transfer them with as little delay as possible to new localities. To meet the want of money the only plan hitherto devised has been to raise the rate of fees for non-cess-payers, and to try and make the municipalities bear their share of the burden of education."

Southern Division.

91. This division has now 489 Government primary schools with 20,555 scholars, giving an increase of 7 schools, but a large decrease of 3,720 scholars. It has 8 aided primary schools with 493 scholars, being less than last year by 2 schools and 44 scholars. Inspected schools are 220 with 8,545 scholars, being an increase of 1 school, but a decrease of 479 scholars. Police schools have increased by 1 school and 135 scholars. The Inspector reports that the cause of the decrease in scholars is the famine, which continued throughout the year, and the effects of which are still keenly felt in several parts of this division. The decrease has been entirely in Kaládgi and Kanara, chiefly the former, both Belgaum and Dharwar showing increases.

The fee receipts in cess schools show a falling off of Rs. 3,094, attributable, no doubt, to the same cause.

The results of the examination of these schools, including night schools and Hindustani schools, was as follows:—

Division	Number of Schools examined.	Scholars. Number of examined.	Number passed under all Heads. I Standard.	II Standard.	III Standard.	IV Standard.	V Standard.	VI Standard.	Total.	Percentage.
Southern Division	440	11,158	2,815	1,389	1,088	494	334	123	6,243	55 9

On the results the Acting Inspector reports:—

"In boys' schools, both Government and aided, percentage of the number passed to the number examined is very high in all districts, except Kaládgi, which suffered most from the effects of the famine."

In Belgaum the results are satisfactory;—

"In 1876-77 there were 26 schools more or less successfully teaching the Vernacular Standard VI, but during the year under report the number of these schools has risen to 33."

As regards Kaládgi he reports:—

"The examination results, compared with those of the previous year, show a considerable decrease in the number passed, especially in higher standards, as boys in those standards in all schools had taken up employments of mustering clerks on relief works. Schools in taluka stations and other big towns only were well attended, and produced tolerably fair results."

In Kanara the results were not very satisfactory, especially in the inferior schools. The Inspector says:—

"The chief reason for this state of things is that people generally object to the teaching of subjects as distasteful as poetry, grammar, history, and geography."

The Deputy is also of opinion that, if the instruction in the smaller village schools were confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic, they would be very much more largely attended.

Sind.

92. The Sind Division shows a decrease of 10 Government schools for boys with 138 scholars, 4 aided schools with 205 scholars, and 12 indegenous schools with 222 scholars. This retrogression is due entirely to want of funds consequent on reduced cess collections. The Inspector reports:—

"In the Shikárpur District the department had been spending its resources up to the full limit of its income. Any contraction, therefore, of the assignment from Local Funds which might occur, could not be met from savings in previous years, and the only expedient was to maintain an equilibrium between income and expenditure by a reduction of schools in villages where the indifference of the people to education was proved by a marked falling off in attendance."

And, again,

"The closing of schools in Sind can unfortunately be carried out without much serious loss to the progress of instruction, as in many districts there is no effective demand for education, and the people have still to be coaxed into sending their children to school. Applications for the opening of new schools are hardly ever received, and the schools which secure the best attendance owe their reputation to the interest and encouragement of English or native officials. The decrease in aided schools is owing to some schools having been withdrawn at the request of the managers, and others closed in consequence of paucity of attendance."

In the examination results, also, there has been a falling off in the number fully passed under standards. The Inspector says :—

"The number of boys presented for examination was reduced to 5,954 against 6,209 in the year preceding, and the number who passed fully was 4,011 against 4,390 in 1876-77."

But he adds :—

"It is more satisfactory to observe that the highest Vernacular Standard VI has been reached this year by 28 more schools than in the year previous."

The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 4,192 against Rs. 3,555, last year.

Night Schools.

93. The number of these schools and their scholars are included above under vernacular schools for males. There are, in all, 55 such schools with 1,579 scholars, showing a decrease of 5 schools and 234 scholars. In the Central Division there are 6 night schools with 166 scholars. The attendance is diminishing. One of these schools is at Junnar, in the Poona Collectorate, and is chiefly attended by adults of the weaver caste. In Tanna and Kolába these schools do not thrive, but in Satara their prospects are more hopeful, and three new applications for such schools were received, which could not, however, be complied with for want of funds. And in Ratnágiri, also, there seems to be some demand for this class of schools. There are two or three private night schools in Bombay, but their existence appears to be very precarious. In the North-East Division there are 2 night schools, one at Málegaon, in Násik, and the other at Jalgaon, in Ahmednagar, attended chiefly by operatives from a spinning and weaving mill in the town. "This school is doing well, and is popular, and it is to be regretted that the municipality, by which it has been supported, has recently withdrawn its aid." In the Northern Division the number of Government night schools is less by 5 with 121 scholars. Two in the town of Surat are reported to be doing well, and are attended by adults. Two in the Kaira Collectorate have been closed, as have 4 in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. It was found that these schools wre attended by boys who might as easily have attended day schools. In Broach the existing 3 schools are all to be closed shortly for want of attendance. In the Southern Division 3 night schools (Government) in Belgaum were closed for want of attendance. Only one now remains, and this is not in a satisfactory state. The number of night schools in Sind is 8, the same as last year, but the attendance is less by 26. The Inspector reports that this decrease has not produced a proportional falling off in the examination results—a fact which speaks well for the comparative efficiency of the schools.

Indigenous Schools.

94. Statistics of numbers and attendance at such of these schools as are under inspection have been included under vernacular schools for males. In the Central Division there were 45 registered indigenous schools with 2,252 scholars at the close of the year. Of these, 23, or rather more than half, are in Poona, and for the most part in the city of Poona itself, 8 are in Bombay, 6 in Ratnágiri, and the rest scattered over the remaining districts. 1,610 pupils were examined under Vernacular Standards I to V, and 425 passed fully under all heads. All but one of the schools was examined, and grants, varying from

Rs. 5 to Rs. 50, and aggregating Rs. 567, were made to 34 schools. The low state of the Local Fund balances would not allow of larger grants. The schools have in this division been much affected by the famine, many have been closed, and others have much fallen in numbers. In Poona one of the best of these schools, in the street of Dané Alli, is kept by a blind man. In Satara the registered schools at Palshi and Mhaswad are well reported on, and the Wái School has a special reputation for its Modi penmanship. In Ratnágiri there has been a gradual deterioration in this class of schools for some years past. In Bombay the indigenous schools are much below the level of Government schools; attempts to improve them by the introduction of the Government standards and text books have been partially successful in the Maráthi schools. The Inspector finds, as the result of his enquiries, that throughout the division, leaving out the Native States of Aundh, Phaltan, Jath, and Janjira, there are about 772 indigenous schools with 22,892 scholars not connected with this department. With regard to these, the Poona Deputy Inspector reports that the masters show but little desire to have their schools inspected, and suggests that small grants for prizes or sweetmeats should be offered as an inducement. In Ratnágiri several applications for the registration of indigenous schools were received.

In the North-East Division, for want of funds, no grant could be given to indigenous schools, and 5 were, consequently, withdrawn from inspection, leaving only 2 schools with 149 scholars connected with the department. There exist, besides these, 186 indigenous schools with 4,399 scholars. Of these, 75 are in Khandesh, 88 in Nagar, and 23 only in Násik. There are no less than 9 indigenous schools in the town of Násik itself, where the Government schools are unusually efficient. The Inspector attributes the success of these schools to the greater strictness of the discipline in Government schools, and the wider scope of the instruction they afford, which includes subjects which are indifferent or even objectionable to the people, and there can be little doubt that this is the true solution of the question.

In the Northern Division there are 5 schools with 343 scholars, being 1 school and 3 scholars less than last year. Indigenous schools in this division seem gradually to be giving way before Government education. Only 1 in Ahmedabad is noticed. In Kaira there are said to be as many as 61, with 2,049 pupils, having no connection with the Educational Department, but sufficiently showing by their existence that the wants of the district as regards primary education are still far from being satisfied. There are a few in Broach and Surat, but in a decaying condition. One at Broach is a charity school for children of both sexes, supported by the liberality of Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, of Bombay. The Inspector states that he visited several of these schools during the year, but hardly ever found one in good order.

In the Southern Division the only two schools, which received grants last year, were closed, owing to the famine.

In Sind many indigenous schools have been withdrawn from inspection by the managers, or have been closed for want of attendance; and the number connected with this department was, at the close of the year, 25 only with 415 scholars against 37 with 637 scholars last year.

Education of Mahomedans.

95. There were 26,563 Mahomedans under instruction at the close of the year against 27,263 in 1876-77. Of these, 21 are studying in colleges, 214 in high schools, 907 in middle class schools, 900 in girls' schools, and 24,521 in vernacular and special schools. Four Mahomedans passed the Matriculation, 1 passed the F.A., and 1 the B.A., Examination of the University. No Mahomedan passed any of the higher examinations for degrees in Medicine, Engineering, or Law. Four Mahomedans are now attending the Poona Engineering College, 6 attend the Elphinstone College, 7 the Grant Medical College, and 4 the Law School at Bombay. In the Ahmedabad High School 1 Mahomedan student is preparing for matriculation, and intends going to England with a view of entering Cooper's Hill College.

In the Central Division 21 Mahomedans attend the Arts, Medicine, and Engineering Colleges and Law School, 17 are normal scholars, 6 are pupils of the School of Art, 104 are at high schools, 274 at middle class schools, 3,232 at lower class schools, and 45 girls are under instruction. Sixty-five of the boys in the Sassoon Reformatory are also Mahomedans, making a total of 3,764. There are 27 primary Government schools specially for this class against 23 last year, and exclusive of Hindustani classes in Maráthi schools. Of these 27 schools 8 are in Tanna, 4 each in Satara, Ratnágiri, and Kolába, 3 each in Sholápur and Bombay, and only 1 in Poona. Only 3 of the 27 schools are in a really efficient and thriving condition. Out of 501 boys examined in 26 of these schools, 113 passed under the two lowest vernacular standards and 4 under the III Standard. In Sholápur and Ratnágiri no boys passed under any higher standard than the I. These are but poor results; yet the increase in the number of schools and scholars marks some progress.

In the North-East Division 13 Mahomedans attend high schools, 108 are at middle class schools, 2,717 attend primary schools, and 83 Mahomedan girls are taught, making a total of 2,921. In Khandesh there are 2 schools specially for Mahomedans, and 19 Mahomedan classes attached to Maráthi schools. The Hindustani classes in the Yáwal School are very inefficient, and the Inspector remarks very unfavourably on them. ' There is only one Mahomedan school in Nagar, and that is in the city itself; it is a mixed school for boys and girls, and is in a very flourishing condition. In Násik there are 4 such schools; one of these, at Násik itself, teaches up to the IV Standard, and passed 5 boys under it.

In the Northern Division 12,396 Mahomedans are under instruction. Of these 11 are under training as masters and 1 as a mistress. Twenty-four attend high schools, 123 middle class schools, 12,045 are at primary schools, and 192 at girls' schools. The Inspector reports a small, but general, increase. One of the most flourishing of these schools is one recently opened at the expense of the municipality of Kapadwanj. Hindustani school books are still much wanted, and also maps. This latter want is in course of being supplied.

Police and Jail Schools.

96. These schools are merely inspected by the Educational Department, which has nothing to do with their control or administration. There were 21 of these schools with 1,257 pupils under inspection at the close of the year. Of these 8 are in the Central Division; 5 of these were examined, and 53 scholars passed under Vernacular Standards I to III out of 418 examined. The Inspector reports favourably of the large jail school at Yerrowda, and the Poona City Jail School. The police school at Satara did indifferently at the examination. A few sepoys read Modi fluently, and could write an ordinary report. In the North-East Division the one police school at Násik was not examined; but the Inspector reports that it has made but little advance since last year, and that substantial improvement cannot be looked for until the school is better housed and organized. Of the Surat Jail School the Inspector, Northern Division, reports that it has had no teacher for the last 1½ years, and of the police school at the same place that the school-master has other duties to perform, and cannot attend to it. In the Kaira Jail School no substantial progress is made. The 3 police schools in Ahmedabad are doing better, but require additional teaching power. Of the two police schools in the Panch Máhals, the one at Dohad has 173 scholars, and makes good progress; the jail school at Dohad is in a very low state of efficiency. There are no police schools in Broach or Kaira. In the Southern Division there are 6 police and jail schools. Last year there were 7. There is no jail school at Belgaum, and the police school is not in an efficient state, having no properly-qualified master. At Dharwar the jail school exists in name only; the police school, which had been temporarily closed, has been re-opened under a special teacher. The jail school at Kaládgi was closed during the famine, and has not been re-opened. The police school has been placed under a trained master, and is doing well. It is attended by 97 constables. The jail and police schools at Karwar are very elementary, but show some progress.

Girls' Schools.

97. The total of these schools is 243 with 13,091 scholars, showing an increase of 7 schools and 883 scholars. There is no increase in the number of

Government girls' schools, though the number of scholars has increased by 480. Aided girls' schools have increased by 2 with 123 scholars, and inspected schools by 5 with 280 scholars.

The Central Division shows an increase of 4 Government schools with 202 scholars. The new Government girls' schools are in the island of Bombay, and have been opened from the additional grant sanctioned by the municipality. The total of Government girls' schools in the Central Division is now 30, with an average daily attendance of 982. The ratio of attendance to numbers on the rolls varied from 61 to 70,—a result very favourable. All these schools, with the exception of the 4 newly-opened ones in Bombay, were examined under Standard I to V for girls' schools, and 35 per cent. passed under all heads of the standards under which they were examined. The following table shows the results:—

District	Number of Schools examined	Number of Scholars examined	Number passed						Percentage of passed to Number examined.
			Standard I	Standard II.	Standard III	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Total	
Poona	6	121	32	13	3	..	..	48	40
Sholapur	3	30	11	..	..	..		11	37
Satara .	4	174	24	7	3	..		34	20
Ratnágiri	4	97	18	16	9	.		43	44
Tanna	6	159	32	20	5	..	.	57	36
Kolába	1	29	8	.	.	.		8	28
Maráthi Schools, Bombay	1	51	3	3	4	3	..	13	25
Gujaráti do	1	68	17	6	4	9	6	42	62
Total .	26	729	145	65	28	12	6	256	35

It will be seen that the efficiency of the Gujaráti girls' schools is very much beyond the Maráthi schools. It is only in the schools in Bombay that girls are yet presented under any higher standard than the third. Next to the Gujaráti schools in Bombay stand those in Ratnágiri. The Satara School comes last. The increased attendance is general throughout all districts. In Poona and Sholápur a marked increase in efficiency is observable in these schools. The Deputy Inspector, Satara, reports that the schools at Satara and Karád under trained mistresses are doing well in all respects, but that the schools at Tásgaon and Ashta are in a declining state. The Ratnágiri, Vingorla, and Málwan schools are prospering; though the latter town, considering its population and importance, should contribute a larger attendance. The Kelshi School suffered from the death of its trained mistress. In the Tanna Collectorate the girls' schools at Uran and Bhiwandi are most favourably reported on; the remaining 4 schools in this collectorate are only moderately efficient. The one school in the Kolába Collectorate, at Alibag, is in a good condition. In Bombay the Telugu inhabitants of Kamatipura have provided a new building for their girls' school at a cost of Rs. 3,000, and the school is doing well under a Jewess, a trained mistress from the Poona Normal School. The number of aided primary girls' schools, at the close of the year, was 10 with 1,457 scholars on the rolls, being a decrease of 51 scholars. One of these schools was examined under the standards for European and Eurasian schools; the results were very bad: out of 17 girls presented under the I Standard only 1 succeeded in passing.

The North-East Division has 10 girls' schools (Government) with 639 scholars against 9 schools with 658 scholars last year. One new Government girls' school has been opened at Sauda, and is largely attended by girls of good caste. In Khandesh, however, the Inspector reports that girls' schools are as yet accomplishing next to nothing, with the exception of the one at Párola, which was reported to be tolerably efficient, and to have made progress, but which he had not seen. The Inspector was much dissatisfied with the girls' schools at Dhulia, Dharangaon, and Erándol; the bad state of the two last is attributed to the incompetency of the master. In Nagar the two schools in the town have 152 pupils, 27 less than last year. But little interest appears to be taken in them. In the Násik Collectorate there are 2 schools: one at Násik, the other at Yeola

The former does not flourish; the latter is more successful. The Deputy Inspector attributes the failure of the Násik School to "the great orthodoxy of the Brahmans, their strong disinclination to teach girls, and the pernicious custom of withdrawing them at a very early age as soon as they are married."

The result of the examination of these schools in the different collectorates is as follows:—

Collectorate.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented.	Number passed under all Heads.				Percentage of passed to Number presented.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Total.	
Khandesh	6	94	42	10	6	58	61·7
Násik	2	35	11	4	3	18	51·4
Ahmednagar	2	42	6	3	4	13	40·4
Total	10	171	59	17	13	89	52

There is one aided girls' school in the North-East Division in connection with the Church Missionary Society, but it is not in an efficient state.

The Northern Division has 116 girls' schools with 5,864 scholars against 111 schools and 4,991 scholars last year. Of these 70 are Government schools with 3,807 scholars, giving a decrease of 1 school and an increase of 520 scholars. The girls' schools in the Surat Northern Division are generally not in a satisfactory condition. One school has been closed, but the number under instruction has very slightly decreased by 3 only. In the Surat Southern Division the Government school at Chikli is reported to be the best, and those at Balsar and Párdi to be moderately successful. Mr. Pratt, the Collector, has done much for their encouragement by giving prizes and small scholarships. In the Broach Collectorate the school at Ankleswar has completely revived under a trained mistress. In the Kaira Collectorate the schools at Mehmadabad and Nariád are doing well under mistresses. In Ahmedabad the schools are improving, and the Viramgám School, which has been placed under a mistress, did well at the examination, and the Dholera School is flourishing. In the Panch Máháls the only girls' school at Godhra is doing well. The result of the examination of these schools is as follows:—

Collectorate.	Number of Schools examined.	Number presented.	Number passed under each Standard.						Total passed under Standards.	Percentage passed under Standards.
			I Standard.	II Standard.	III Standard.	IV Standard.	V Standard.	VI Standard.		
Surat Northern Division	7	152	34	5	7	4	3	..	53	34·8
Surat Southern Division	8	188	90	19	7	7	1	..	124	65·9
Broach	7	136	45	17	2	1	..	..	65	47·7
Ahmedabad	14	231	83	31	9	2	2	2	129	55·8
Kaira	10	256	96	20	13	7	1	1	138	53·7
Panch Máháls	1	35	13	3	2	..	..	..	18	51·4
Total	47	998	361	95	40	21	7	3	527	52·8

Besides the Government girls' schools in the Northern Division there are 9 aided schools with 848 scholars. Of these 5 are in the Surat and 4 in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. In the Surat schools out of 64 girls examined under Standards I to V, 53, or 83 per cent., passed under all standards; and in Ahmedabad out of 200 examined under Standards I to VI, 49, or 24 per cent., only passed. The Inspector gives no explanation of this great disparity.

The Northern Division has also 37 inspected girls' schools with 1,209 scholars; these are, with one exception, in Native States. Writing of the examination of the girls' schools in Native States, Mr. Giles reports regarding Kattywar:—

"The results obtained have been very satisfactory, many girls passing under the new standards, which are simpler than the old. I am obliged to travel so fast through Kattywar that I have little time to visit vernacular schools. I was, however, much pleased with the girls' school at Bhaunagar, which is under a trained mistress from the Poona Training College, named Vithabai. As soon as she has mastered the Gujaráti language she will, I think, do great good to the school."

Of the girls' schools in Máhi Kánta and Pálanpur he reports that—

"The efficiency, according to the percentage passed, has declined somewhat, the figures being 44 against 57 last year."

In the Rewa Kánta the 3 girls' schools are in a fair condition. Of Cutch he writes:—

"Female education has not been neglected, 2 new schools having been opened, and the attendance at all schools having risen from 185 to 322."

In appendix will be found further remarks, by Mr. Giles, on the subject of the employment of female teachers, and on female education generally.

The Southern Division has 34 Government girls' schools with 1,154 scholars, 3 aided schools with 70 scholars, and 10 inspected schools with 341 scholars, making a total of 47 schools with 1,565 scholars against 48 schools with 1,758 scholars last year.

The Belgaum District has 7 Government schools with 154 girls; neither the attendance of the girls nor their progress is satisfactory. In Dharwar 3 schools were closed during the year, leaving 13 schools with 500 scholars. The Gadag, Dharwar, Háveri, and Hubli No. 1 schools are doing tolerably well; the rest are not.

There are 10 girls' schools in the Kaládgi District attended by 328 girls; they are, on the whole, in an efficient state. The school at Guledgudda passed 23 girls out of 27 presented for examination. Of the 4 schools in the Kanarese districts, with 162 girls on the rolls, the Inspector found 2 at Karwar and Sirsi well managed, but the school at Coompta somewhat neglected, and that at Halyál very poorly attended. Amongst the aided girls' schools the one at Kaládgi is in a fair state. Of the inspected schools that at Kolhápur is under the superintendence of a European lady, and is very successful in consequence. The schools at Baura, Miraj, and Laxmeshwar are also well reported on; not so, however, that at Mudhol. Throughout the Southern Division the few Hindustani girls' schools are said to be inferior to the vernacular ones (Maráthi and Kanarese). The examinations of the girls' schools in the Southern Division show the following results:—In 31 Government schools 466 girls were examined under Standards I to IV, of whom 262 passed under all heads, or 56 per cent.; in 3 aided schools 23 girls were examined under Standards I to IV, of whom 7 passed, or 30 per cent.; and in inspected schools 115 were examined under Standards I to IV, of whom 67 passed, or 58 per cent.

In Sind the number of girls' schools is now 16 with 934 scholars; of these 12 are Government schools with 716 scholars, and 4 are aided schools with 218 scholars. The total number is less by 2, but the number of scholars has increased by 8. Amongst them is included one high school, the St. Patrick's Convent School at Kurrachee.

The number of girls examined was 14 more than last year, and of those that passed was 10. The Lárkána School teaches the VI, or highest vernacular, standard, and is well reported on. The Kurrachee School is backward and inefficient. The Tatta School shows a marked improvement in numbers, following on the formal opening of a new and commodious school-house.

Training Colleges and Normal Schools.

98. There are now 6 such colleges and normal schools for male students, at Poona, Dharwar, Kolhápur, Ahmedabad, Rájkot, and Hyderabad, and 3 for female students, at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad. The Poona Training College contained, at the close of the year, 145 students; of these 11 were third year students, 63 second year, and 70 first year, and 4 formed a special class of Mahomedans studying under a lower standard. The average daily attendance was 129, and the cost per head was Rs. 164-6-0. At the annual examination for certificates, held in October, 9 students and 6 masters were examined for second year certificates. All the 9 sdudents passed, 3 in the first and

6 in the second class, and 4 of the masters passed in the second class; 8 of the passed students have since received employment. Ninety-seven candidates appeared for the first year certificate examination, of whom 73 were students of the college. All the 73 passed, 16 in the first and 57 in the second class. Of these 11 were retained in the college for further instruction, and 61 have been employed as masters or assistant masters. Of the remaining 24 examined, 2 passed in the first, and 9 in the second class. At the examination of first year students (not final) 60 students presented themselves, of whom all but 4 passed; these 4 were discharged.

The Dhulia Training School having been abolished, 4 of its students joined the Poona College, which will, in future, supply both the North-East and Central Divisions.

The Poona Female Normal School had 25 pupils on its rolls at the end of the year, and the average attendance throughout the year was about 19. The cost per head was Rs. 437-5-5. At the annual examination by the Inspector, out of 19 students examined, 10 passed, 1 under the II Vernacular Standard, 2 under the III Standard, 5 under the IV Standard, and 2 under the V Standard. They were all retained in the school for further teaching. This year a new curriculum of studies has been drawn up. It starts from the III Vernacular Standard for girls' schools as an entrance standard. The study of English forms at present no part of this course. The Inspector reports :—

"Mrs. Mitchell writes very hopefully of her work and the state of her school, and warmly praises the conduct of some of her students who have gone out as independent teachers. Mrs. Mitchell expresses the opinion that an unnecessary degree of importance has hitherto been attached to the necessity for a native schoolmistress being married and living with her husband. She says that her experience has convinced her of 'the fact that we can get respectable women, both married and unmarried,' and she 'finds nothing in the fact of a woman's being either a widow or unmarried to militate against her usefulness as a teacher; on the contrary, the best teachers we now have, are either the one or the other, such as Miss Sonabai and Miss Rungabai, young girls, and Gungabai Dalvi and other widows.'"

In the Southern Division the Dharwar Training College at the end of the year contained 70 students, of whom 11 were Mahomedans. Out of 62 presented for examination in October, 40 passed, and obtained certificates, and all, but 1, have since been employed.

The Kolhápur Normal School contained 23 students at the close of the year. Of these 4 receive their stipends from the Sángli State. Eighty-six candidates appeared for the annual entrance examination, of whom 30 passed, and of 16 students examined for certificates 13 passed. The Inspector considers the result to be very creditable.

Of the Ahmedabad Training College the Inspector, Northern Division, reports favourably. Seven students were presented for the second year's certificate examination, and all passsed in the second class; out of 24 appearing for first year's certificate, 22 passed, and 32 out of 37 in the preparatory class passed. Fifty-four new students were admitted, of whom 20 were from the Agencies. All the trained men who were not retained in the college for further study have been employed as masters or assistant masters. In the Female Training College at Ahmedabad there are 16 students. The Inspector reports that it has done well during the year, and that the examination results were, on the whole, satisfactory. He adds :—

"We now have trained mistresses in Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Ankleswar, Nariád, Mehmadabad and Viramgám, all of whom have been educated in the college. Though only one has this year been sent from the college to a school, yet the chief point to be noticed is that where trained mistresses are employed, they are doing well. The people have acquiesced in the notion of female mistresses, and in the future we may look to having them established in all girls' schools."

Of the Rájkot Training College the Inspector reports :—

"This college did well at my examination. All the scholars presented in the first year's class, 23 in number and 2 ex-students, passed the examination, while 32 out of 34 passed in the preparatory class. Of these I retained 22 for further study, and 1 more remained as a free student. The rest have all been appointed to suitable places. Of those passed in the first year's class I allowed 4 to go to the Gujarát Training College, Ahmedabad, for the second year's course. One other went as a free student. The rest have been sent out as masters."

The Normal School at Hyderabad, in Sind, numbered only 19 students at the end of the year. At the annual examination held in December, out of 8 students in the senior class 6 passed, and out of 10 in the junior class 9 passed. Endeavours have been made to induce non-trained masters to present themselves for examination for certificates, but have met with much opposition. The Inspector says :—

"Some threatened to resign, and take all their boys with them if they were compelled to be examined : others produced evidence to show that they were exempt from examination. There can be no question that several of the untrained masters are grossly deficient; but the circumstances under which they entered the department compel caution in introducing any change into their present position. The subject will not, however, be lost sight of."

The Female Normal School at Hyderabad is in a very low and backward state. It contained 10 students at the end of the year, and at the annual examination 6 passed examinations under the I to IV Vernacular Standards; but these results would be surpassed by many girls' schools in the province. The Inspector says:—

"The failure of the school under Miss Miles' management is complete, but perseverance might ensure more satisfactory results. Were these, however, secured, the number and constitution of female schools in the province is such that there could be no certain demand for even the smallest fraction of qualified mistresses trained in the school."

It appears that the Sindhi women have an almost insuperable aversion to leave their homes, and that no women living outside the city of Hyderabad can be induced to attend the school; nor will any of the students, when trained, go to schools elsewhere than in Hyderabad or its immediate neighbourhood. Under these circumstances arrangements are in progress for closing the school at an early date.

The progress made in the employment of trained instead of untrained men is going on satisfactorily in the Central Division, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.	Percentage trained.
1875-76 ...	333	1,463	1,796	18
1876-77 ...	360	1,378	1,738	20
1877-78 ...	433	1,229	1,662	26

The maximum allowance for capitation and proficiency allowances drawn, was Rs. 22-4-0, the minimum 4 annas, and the average Rs. 4-2-6. On the subject of the employment of trained men Mr. Kirkham writes :—

"The Deputies freely bear witness to the superior efficiency of the trained masters as a rule, but they still think that the teaching even of these might in many cases be more intelligent and really educative, and less mechanical drilling to pass the standards. The Poona Deputy notices that the trained masters are frequently very deficient in Modi; and as this is a matter the people set great store by, and can judge of, he suggests that the subject be more attended to in the college, and encouraged by prizes to the best writers. There can be no doubt that the power to write a good Modi hand greatly adds to the popularity of a master."

In the North-East Division progress is not so rapid; indeed, this year the number of trained men is less than last, but this is explained by the fact that several masters had previously been erroneously entered as trained. The figures for the last three years are:—

	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.	Per Cent. trained
1875-76	305	838	1,143	26·6
1876-77	305	806	1,111	27·4
1877-78	294	781	1,075	27·3

With a view to increase the number of certificated teachers, Mr. Jacob has selected 138 of the untrained masters, and directed them to appear at the annual examination of the Training College to be held in October. The maximum allowances drawn were Rs. 30 per mensem, the minimum 5 annas, and the average Rs. 2-9.

The figures for the Government districts of the Northern Division are as follows :—

	Trained.	Untrained.	Total.	Per Cent. trained.
1875-76 ..	444	1,086	1,530	29
1876-77	605	1,108	1,713	35·3
1877-78	597	1,038	1,635	36 5

In the Southern Division the Inspector reports that the supply of trained masters is very far from adequate, and energetic measures are in progress to remedy this defect.

Schools in Native States.

99. The expenditure on some of these schools is met from funds administered by officers of Government; the expenditure on others is not controlled by the Educational Department, which merely inspects the schools. As far as can be ascertained, the total expenditure is as under :—

		Expenditure from Funds administered by the Educational Department	Expenditure not under the control of the Educational Department	Total
		Rs a p.	Rs a. p	Rs a. p
NORTHERN DIVISION ..	Kattywar .	1,58,784 3 8	1,23,910 12 4	2,82,695 0 0
	Rewa Kánta	1,327 7 10	16,031 14 6	17,359 6 4
	Máhi Kánta	1,339 7 4	13,873 3 0	15,212 10 4
	Pálanpur . ..	1,339 7 4	12,846 1 5	14,185 8 9
	Cutch . .		28,518 14 7	28,518 14 7
	Surat Agency .		1,720 4 0	1,720 4 0
	Cambay	* 2,400 0 0	911 1 2	911 1 2
NORTH-EAST DIVISION	Point			2,400 0 0
CENTRAL DIVISION	Sáwant Wádi		9,712 9 4	9,712 9 4
	Bhor		4,441 3 0	4 441 3 0
	Akalkot		5,368 1 1	5,368 1 1
	Phaltan		2,880 3 3	2 880 3 3
	Jath		2,721 11 1	2 721 11 1
	Modnimb (Miraj)		1,410 12 9	1,410 12 9
	Jawhar		540 6 2	540 6 2
SOUTHERN DIVISION .	Kolhapur		58,845 5 6	58 845 5 6
	Sángli		16,766 12 5	16,766 12 5
	Miraj		7,221 13 8	7,221 13 8
	Jamkhandi .			
	Sawanur .		2,609 0 5	2,609 0 5
	Mudhol		5,732 13 9	5,732 13 9
	Rámdurg			
	Laxmeshwar		4,505 11 0	4 505 11 0
	Kurandwád		807 0 0	807 0 0
	Total	1,65,190 10 2	3,21,375 10 5	4,86,566 4 7

* Exclusive of Rs. 377 paid from Local Funds.

No returns are available for Baroda in the Northern, Janjira and Aundh in the Central, and Kurandwád in the Southern Divisions.

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports as follows of the Native State schools in his division :—

Akalkot.—"Of the 18 schools of the State 1 is a second grade Anglo-vernacular school, and 1 a girls' school, the rest being inferior vernacular schools. The second grade Anglo-vernacular school teaches up to the III Anglo-vernacular Standard, and is in a fairly satisfactory state. At its examination 9 boys were presented in Standard I, of whom 4 passed in all heads; 8 under Standard II, of whom 3 passed; and 3 under Standard III, all of whom passed. The 16 primary schools of this State presented 203 scholars, of whom only 47 passed, viz., 37 in 1st, 7 in 2nd, 1 in 3rd, and 2 in 4th standards. The condition of these schools cannot be pronounced satisfactory."

Modnimb Taluka of Miraj.—"A new school was opened in this State in February by a redistribution of charges of the Pimpalner School. The schools at Modnimb and Mandhápur are in a fair state of efficiency. Six primary schools were examined and 78 pupils, of whom 33 passed—11, 7, 13, and 2 in the first, second, third, and fourth standards, respectively."

Bhor.—"The 21 schools of this State are within the limits of three different collectorates, viz., 9 in Poona, 7 in Satara, and 5 in Kolába. One is a second grade Anglo-vernacular school, and 1 a Sanskrit school, the rest being inferior vernacular schools. At the examination of the second grade Anglo-vernacular school, which is at Bhor, 12 boys were presented, of whom 6

passed, 2 in the 1st Standard and 4 in the 3rd Standard. The vernacular schools are not in a good state; several of them were absolutely closed during the worst part of the year, but have come to life again since September. The Satara Deputy expresses himself as hopeless of improvement as long as the present miserable salaries are paid to the masters."

Aundh.—"The people of this State appeared to have suffered very much from the famine, and the Deputy's report is uniformly gloomy."

Phaltan.—"And the same general remark applies to this State. The second grade Anglo-vernacular school, however, is said by the Deputy to be in a good state of discipline and efficiency, though this is not borne out by the results of the examination, from which it appears that 1 boy was presented in the 1st Standard, and he failed."

Jath.—"The accounts from this State are also mournful. The disastrous effects of the famine were intensified by an epidemic of fever, which carried off a considerable number of the school children. The Deputy reports that the masters worked hard, but made no progress."

Jawhár.—"The schools of Jawhár and Nándgaon are well spoken of, but the state of the school at Málwáda is condemned."

"Taking the primary schools of the five States last numbered together, 1,143 scholars were examined in 49 schools, and 235 in all passed. Of these 108, 83, 27, 14, and 3 respectively passed under Standards I, II, III, IV, and V."

Sáwant Wári.—"Of the 37 schools in this State that at Wári is a first grade Anglo-vernacular school, 1 is a girls' school, 1 a boys' local corps school, and 34 were superior and inferior vernacular schools, including 4 Hindustani ones. The local corps girls' school, mentioned last year, has been amalgamated with the girls' school at Wári. At the examination of the first grade Anglo-vernacular school at Wári, 67 boys were presented, and 26 passed as follows:—8 in the 1st Standard, 7 in the 2nd Standard, 6 in the 3rd Standard, and 3 and 2 in the 4th and 5th Standards respectively. The 34 vernacular schools presented 1,049 scholars for examination, out of whom 478 passed. Out of these 478 there were 210, 108, 79, 55, 23, and 3 passed under the 6 standards in the order 1 to 6 respectively. The Deputy considered three of the superior and five of the inferior schools as efficient, and the rest as indifferently so."

In the North-East Division is included the Peint State with 8 schools, the same number as last year. The attendance is slightly less, but the schools are reported to "have made pretty fair progress, considering the rude and scattered condition of the people." One well-built school-house was destroyed by fire.

Northern Division.

Remarks about the Native States' schools of this division, specially the high schools and the Rájkot Training College, will be found elsewhere in this report. The following extracts, giving fuller details, are taken from the Inspector's report:—

Kattywar.—"During the year under report another Sub-Deputy has been added to the sub-division, and the general supervision of vernacular schools has been handed over to Rao Saheb Gopalji Surbhai Desai."

"It is very gratifying to be able to report an increase in schools and scholars in Kattywar instead of a decrease."

"Second grade Anglo-vernacular schools have been reduced to vernacular schools, the English class in them being found to be inefficient. These schools now appear as an increase in vernacular schools on the list of fund schools. The net increase in fund schools is 7, divided, as under, among the several prants:—

Jhálawád	1	In these are included the second grade Anglo-vernacular schools closed.
Sorath .	... 0	
Gohelwád	. 2	
Hállár ..	... 4	

"In private schools under inspection only there is an increase of 19 schools, as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Nights.	Total.
Jhálawád	8	...	...	8
Sorath	2	...	...	2
Gohelwál	1	...	...	1
Hállár	2	4	2	8
	13	4	2	19

"There is thus a net increase of 21 schools and 2,694 scholars. Besides this, arrangements have been made for opening, in the coming year, schools as under. These schools would probably have been opened in 1877-78, had it not been for the scarcity.

Junágarh State, Prant Sorath. Fund schools 10, private 2.
Náwánagar State, Prant Hallár. Fund schools 12
Dhrol State, Prant Hallár. Fund schools, private 6.

"Thus there is a prospect of no less than 30 new schools being shortly opened in Kattywar, if the weather during the coming rainy season prove favourable.

"The total number of vernacular schools in Kattywar is now 472 and of scholars 26,948. Of these, 328 schools with 23,351 scholars are fund schools, and 143 with 3,530 scholars are private schools under inspection. There is, also, one aided school with 67 scholars.

"Looking to the efficiency obtained by schools in the various prants, the percentages obtained are as follows :—

		Fund Schools.		Private Schools.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Jhálawád ...	Lower Class Schools ...	63·7	55·5	53·6	59·7
	Female Schools ...	59·1	94·6	0·0	57·9
Sorath... ...	Lower Class Schools ...	49·8	55·6	20·9	30·4
	Female Schools ...	34·2	22·4	25·7	38·0
Gohelwád ...	Lower Class Schools ...	46·0	49·6	43·2	36·5
	Female Schools ...	45·0	69·0	31·0	39·2
Hállár ...	Lower Class Schools ...	60·9	50·8	74·8	74·0
	Female Schools ...	58·1	42·3	20·0	62·6

"In higher vernacular education improvement is taking place, though but slowly. In the whole of Kattywar 14 boys passed Standard VI against 10 last year, and 158 passed Standard V against 120 last year. The figures are divided as follows among the prants :—

Prants.	Standard V.	Standard VI.
Jhálawád ...	65	9
Hállár ...	51	4
Sorath ...	24	1
Gohelwád ...	18	...
	158	14

"There is no increase in Fund girls' schools, the number being 16, but the scholars have increased from 726 to 902. Inspected schools have increased from 26 to 30, and the number of scholars from 596 to 766."

"Night schools are reported to be popular, and to be producing better results."

"According to the budget system, there was a total increase of expenditure on fixed charges, amounting to Rs. 5,997, or, in round numbers, Rs. 6,000. This increase was divided among the 4 prants as follows :—

	Rs.
Jhálawád ...	3,363
Sorath ...	258
Gohelwád ...	1,230
Hallár ...	1,146
	5,997

"All proposals made by this department were accepted readily by the Prant committees."

Máhi Kánta and Pálanpur.—"In the Sádra Tálukdári School I found the English education given to be unsatisfactory, the master's pay being insufficient to command a fair English scholar. The school in other respects was doing fairly well.

"There is an increase in the district of 6 schools and 507 scholars, which is most satisfactory. The increase in vernacular boys' schools is 5 with 435 scholars. Girls' schools remain the same, but have 39 more scholars, and in the numbers attending the Anglo-vernacular, Tálukdári, and Persian schools there is also an increase. Primary schools in the subdivision are divided as follows :—

Pálanpur, 21 schools and 1,163 scholars.
Máhi Kánta, 52 schools and 2,896 scholars.

Thus, though the number of schools in the Máhi Kánta is little more than Pálanpur, the number of scholars is much larger, Máhi Kánta being a much more thickly-populated district."

"As regards efficiency, 17 boys passed under Standard VI, and 43 under Standard V against 8 and 31, respectively, last year. The percentage of those passed to those presented, improved slightly in the case of main schools, and deteriorated in the case of branch schools, the average being, however, 50 per cent.

"*Girls' Schools.*—There are 4 schools with 126 pupils. The efficiency, according to the percentage passed, has declined somewhat, the figures being 44 against 57·1 last year. The Deputy Inspector accounts for this by the children being kept away from school, owing to the thefts committed by robbers emboldened by hard times. Girls wearing ornaments are peculiarly liable to be robbed. The reason given may be accepted '*cum grano*'.

"There is one Persian school at Pálanpur, which is doing well.

"The Deputy Inspector complains, with reason, of the great want of trained and experienced masters. I am glad to be able to report that 4 men, sent from Máhi Kánta, passed the first year's course at the last Training College Examination; 2 of these having passed with credit, were allowed to join the second year's course. Four new men have also joined the college from Máhi Kánta. One man joined from Pálanpur, I having succeeded in obtaining from Pálanpur Educational Funds a sum of money sufficient to train 3 men. This was not got without trouble, and it is mortifying to have to report that of 3 men selected for the college 2 refused to join. Pálanpur is very backward, and the inhabitants have not yet got rid of the dread of leaving home. Thus in the Public Service Examination held at Sádra, while 21 candidates appeared from Máhi Kánta, none came from Pálanpur. I hope, however, in time to see men from Pálanpur and Rádhanpur coming regularly to the Training College. The Rádhanpur Darbár has shown itself especially favourable to education. I intend, if possible, during the coming travelling season, to make a tour through this district."

Rewa Kánta.—"The number of schools remains the same as last year, viz, 67. In scholars there is, however, an increase of 294, the numbers being 3,751 against 3,437 last year.

"There is one composite Anglo-vernacular school at Nándod, in the Rájpipla territory, which appears to be much in the same state as when visited by me in 1876,—that is, the English part of the school is in a very bad state; while the vernacular portion is flourishing. There is a decrease of 1 boy in the English class.

"In all other kinds of schools there is an increase in the attendance, and the total increase is, I think, a very satisfactory one.

"The Rewa Kánta Educational Fund has been raised by Rs. 200 Sinhasai, Government Rs. 174-8-0, from the Darbárs of Chota Udepur, Nándod, and Bálásinor. This addition to the finances has made it possible to put the arrangements for pension to employés on a proper footing.

"As regards the efficiency of vernacular boys' schools, 7 boys passed in Standard VI and 22 in Standard V against 1 and 24 passed in 1876-77. The total number presented under the standards was 1,771, of whom 815 passed, giving a percentage of 46·0. This district is much in want of good masters and trained assistants. Two men from the division are studying in the Training College.

"The three girls' schools are reported to be in a fair condition, that at Bálásinor being the best."

Cutch Agency.—Attempts have been made to carry out some of the proposals for the re-organization of educational institutions in this province, referred to last year. Mr. Giles reports:—

"Dr. Bühler's suggestions as to the employment of trained men in vernacular schools are being carried out, the Darbár having applied to me for vernacular masters from the zilláhs and Kattywar. I am endeavouring to carry out their wishes, but the terms offered by the Darbár are not sufficiently good to attract many masters. Cutch men, however, come steadily to our training colleges, and as the number of trained Cutch men increases, so will their vernacular schools improve. There appears to be every desire on the part of the authorities to encourage education in every possible way, and the report of the Deputy Educational Inspector this year shows a most satisfactory forward movement, as far as vernacular education is concerned.

"The high school has been unfortunate in losing its new head-master, but I hope another will soon be given to it. Its numbers show a decrease of 6 boys, but in Anglo-vernacular schools there is an increase of 9 boys, so that the total increase of boys learning English is 3.

"In vernacular schools, in spite of gloomy prospects at the commencement of the year, there has been a net increase of 20 schools and 1,086 scholars. The Darbár sanctioned 24 new schools, of which 20 were opened, 13 under the Darbár and 7 in Bháyáti towns.

"The total number of schools in the State is 68 and of scholars 3,845 as opposed to 48 schools and 2,762 scholars in 1876-77. A progress so rapid and decisive can only be due to the strong and real support to education given by the Divan, Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhái, and the Political Agent, Colonel Barton.

"As regards the efficiency of the high school, Bhuj, the Deputy Educational Inspector reports that 'the head-master, Jata Shankar, appears to have taken no pains with the

school during the year. Dr. G. Bühler and I have both pointed out that the school cannot do well under this man, and I cannot understand why he is retained as head-master, or on the staff, at all. No students succeeded in passing the Matriculation Examination; neither of the Anglo-vernacular schools appears to be in a satisfactory condition.

"In vernacular schools good progress has been made: 711 boys passed under the standards against 569 last year. Seven boys passed the VI Standard, while none passed in 1876-77, and 15 passed Standard V against 17 passed last year. The percentage of those passed to presented has risen from 27 to 41·5.

"Female education has not been neglected, 2 new schools having been opened, and the attendance at all schools having risen from 185 to 322. The mistress at Mándvi (Cutch), mentioned in former reports, has been transferred to Bhuj.

"Scholars from Cutch passed the first year's course at Ahmedabad successfully, and returned to Cutch. Six more were sent to Ahmedabad for training, and 3 to Rájkot. If students are thus regularly sent for training, Cutch will not long need to borrow masters from other districts.

"Finally, I think the report of the Educational Inspector, Mr. Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, shows that a substantial progress is being made throughout the district, and I consider that credit is due to the Deputy Inspector for his share in it. He has thoroughly recognized the value of Dr. G. Bühler's suggestions, and endeavours to carry them out as far as possible."

Southern Division.

Of the schools in Native States in this division the Inspector reports:—

"It is satisfactory to observe that the number of primary schools in the Kolhápur State during the last ten years has risen from 21 to 132." "All these schools," the Kolhápur Deputy says, "were inspected during the year. The Miraj schools show no increase, but are favourably reported on. The schools in Sángli show an increase of 1 school, and are doing well. The schools in Mudhol are carefully looked after by the Nyadhish there. The Savánur schools are in immediate charge of the head-master of the first grade Anglo-vernacular school at Savánur, and are reported as doing well. Savánur, though a Mahomedan State, contains, I am sorry to remark, no Hindustani school. The Laxmeshwar schools are in charge of the Dharwar Deputy Inspector, who reports that they are in a satisfactory state. I visited the schools at Rámdurg and Jámkhandi, and found them doing tolerably well."

The Education of Chiefs and Minors.

Central Division.

The young Raja of Akalkot now attends the Rajaram High School at Kolhápur. The second son of the Chief of Aundh still attends the Satara High School, and two other sons are being educated in the vernacular schools at Aundh, and are reported to be making satisfactory progress. A son of the Sumant of Satara is a pupil of the high school. The three sons of the Mantri of Islámpur are scholars in the superior vernacular school of that town. The eldest passed this year under the IV Vernacular Standard, and the two younger under the III Vernacular Standard. They are said to be very intelligent lads. The young Chief of Phaltan joined the Satara High School, but left it after a few months, and resumed private reading with his tutor. He appears to be wanting in application, and makes but little progress.

The number of minors, wards of the District Court, who attend Government schools in the Poona Collectorate, is 14 only, out of 126 ordered to attend school. In Sholápur 31 out of 43, in Ratnágiri 62 out of 185, and in Kolába 76 out of 440 are at school. No return has been received for Satara. Many of the minors are too young to go to school, and others have no schools in their neighbourhood.

North-East Division.

Lakshaman Ramrao, Jaghirdar of Sukine, attends the Násik High School, and is studying under the IV Anglo-vernacular Standard. A son of the Jaghirdar of Ranala, in Khandesh, attends the Dhulia High School, and appears to be making satisfactory progress under the VI Anglo-vernacular Standard. Two sons of the Jaghirdar of Akolner attend the Ahmednagar High School, but are very irregular in attendance. A nephew of the Chief of Vinchor, a promising lad, also attends the Ahmednagar High School, and two other nephews attend the Vinchor Vernacular School. Two sons of one of the Dang Chiefs also attended the Vernacular No. 1 School at Dhulia during part of the year. Arrangements are in progress for placing under the charge of the Inspector all the minors who are under the control of the District Judges. In the Násik District out of 52 such minors, of an age to attend school, 7 have been sent by their guardians to local schools. In Ahmednagar 62 out of 112 are under instruction.

Northern Division.

The Educational Inspector examined the Tálukdári School at Ahmedabad in October. Only 7 boys were present at the examination out of 11 on the rolls. His report was by no means favourable. The boys generally had made little progress, and were irregular in attendance, and insubordinate. Mr. Giles reports:—

"Deficiencies caused by irregular attendance are always to be expected in schools of this class, but I think that those boys who attended regularly might have made more progress than they have done. The question then arises—are the boys or the teacher in fault? It is difficult to determine. Boys of this class are not so amenable to discipline as ordinary school boys, and the master complains that any attempt on his part to be severe is met by a corresponding determination on the part of the boys to be idle. I am, however, inclined to think that more might be done with them than Mr. Ishwarlal has succeeded in doing."

Mr. Chatfield visited the school in February, and was much struck with the sickly appearance of the boys.

The Inspector gives no report of the progress made by the young Rao of Cutch and his brother, as they have not been examined during the year. The Deputy Inspector examined the Kuvar Dadubha, and reports that he is making progress, and is to have a private tutor. Forty-nine Kuvars of Jadeja Bhayats and one Kuvar of the late Rana Saheb Sultanji, of Gedi, were examined in their village schools under Vernacular Standards I to IV.

The sons and male relations of the principal Tálukdárs of the Panch Máhál are attending local schools, and are said to be making fair progress.

From the Rewa Kánta, the Raja of Sunth attends the Rajkumar College, and the sons of the Rajas of Chota Udepur and Nándod and of the Thakore of Kadána are under private tuition.

The young Nawab of Sachin, for whom a private tutor was provided last year, is shortly to be sent to the Rajkumar College. His younger brother studies with him. The young Chiefs of Dharampor are also under a private tutor; they were indisposed when the Deputy Inspector visited them, and were, therefore, not examined. The young Chief of Bánsda has joined the Rajkumar College. Four of the sons of the Thakore of Dehewan attend the village school, but make little progress. Three grandsons of the Thakore of Umetta and the eldest son of the Thakore of Raina also attend village schools. For the Cambay Agency the Nawab has appointed a tutor to teach his sons English, but on a most insignificant salary. In Broach the sons of the A'mod Thakore have discontinued their studies, and the Thakore of Kerwada still does nothing, though his younger brother attends the Tálukdári School at Ahmedabad, as does also the young Thakore of Dehej. The Kuwar of Sarode and the Thakore of Zanore are under tutors appointed by this department, but make no progress. The latter made his want of progress an excuse for not appearing for examination.

In the Southern Division the Pant Amatya of Baura continues to attend the Kolhápur High School, where he is studying under the VI Anglo-vernacular Standard. The young Chief of Savánur has joined the Rajkumar College; and the Desai of Annigeri, who was last year studying in a vernacular school, has now joined the Dharwar first grade Anglo-vernacular School. Khanderao or Bala Saheb Gaekwad, a Sirdar of the Kolhápur State, is attending the Rajaram High School at Kolhápur, and studying under the V Standard; and two other sons of small Sirdars of this State are at the Kolhápur first grade Anglo-vernacular School. Two grandsons and a grand-daughter of the late Chief of Torgal attend school, and also have a private tutor. Besides these, 68 children of Sirdars and Inamdars are under instruction in schools in the Kolhápur and Miraj States. Forty-three minors, under the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, are under instruction in the Dharwar, Kaládgi, and Kanara Collectorates. No return has been received for Belgaum.

Sind.

But little improvement is reported in the three sons of Mir Fatteh Khan of Mirpur. The Educational Inspector had no opportunity of personally testing the progress made by them.

Rajkumar College.

This college continues under the charge of Mr. Macnaghten. The Vice-Principal, Mr. M. A. Turkhad, has been absent almost through the year, owing to

ill health. Mr. Macnaghten reports that he has often "had reason to feel the want of his able and zealous assistance." His duties were undertaken and satisfactorily performed, during the second and longest term of the year, by Mr. Mathuradas Vasavda, of the Junágarh High School. Five boys have left the college during the year, and 7 have been newly admitted.

Of the 5 who have left, the Principal reports that—

"The Thakore of Limri finally left at the end of July to assume the management of his State under Government supervision. The Raja of Lunáwára was likewise removed to be put in political training at the end of the monsoon term. He had spent four years in the college, and had risen to be among the best in the first class. He is a youth of good promise, intelligent, bright, of a good disposition, and active in manly exercises, as a Solanki Rajput should be. I only wish that we could have induced him to remain with us longer. An idle home life is specially dangerous for one of his age and circumstances; and I cannot say too emphatically how strongly I believe that, for him and others like him, a year or two more of college life would be by far the safest preparation for the future years of independence. But I hope he will not be idle, because comparatively free. Though his knowledge of English is good, he still needs to pay much attention to writing and composition. For a more than ordinary familiarity with English manners and social refinement he is indebted to the early care of Colonel and Mrs. Barton."

Of Hari Singji, of Sihor, he writes :—

"His conduct, during nearly six years in college, had always been exemplary, while in school he displayed much capacity and diligence."

Himat Singji, nephew of the Raj Saheb of Dhrángadra, is not so favourably reported of :—

"Though quiet and orderly, he has always been dull and listless in school, and equally inert on the play-ground. His attitude towards study was of the most passive character, for he seemed to have no higher ambition than to rest at the bottom of the third class. But his deficiencies must be attributed, in a great measure, to physical weakness."

The fifth, Hari Singhji, of Lakádya, a little boy, has been removed on account of differences between his family and the Darbár of Cutch. He is a promising lad, and anxious to renew his connection with the college, and it is hoped that arrangements will soon be made for his return. Of the 7 new boys all are from Kattywar, with the exception of Partab Singhji, Raja of Bánsda, who has been sent to the college by the Collector of Surat.

The class list of the 35 on the rolls of the college, at the end of the year, is as follows :—

1st Class.

1. Harbhamji, of Morvi.
2. Daji Raj, Thakore of Wadhwán.
3. Hussen Mia,
4. Jehangeer Mia, } of Mángrol.
5. Venkat Rao, Raja of Mudhol.

2nd Class.

6. Kalubha, of Wadhwán.
7. Bhoopat Singhji, of Bhimrád.
8. Zulficar Ali, Meer of Surat.
9. Jeewan Singhji, of Bhaunagar.
10. Ladhobha, of Rájkot.
11. Partap Singhji, Raja of Sunth.
12. Raghunath Rao, Sir Desai of Sáwant Wári.

3rd Class.

13. Bhagwat Singhji, Thakore of Gondal.
14. Wakhat Singhji, Thakore of Wála.
15. Amra Wala, of Bilkha.
16. Umed Singhji, of Limri.
17. Wakhat Singhji, Thakore of Ilol.

4th Class.

18. Madhav Singhji, of Chura.
19. Kersi Singhji, of Gondal.
20. Ghajafar Khan, of Manáwádár.
21. Rai Singhji, of Bhimrád.

4th Class—continued.

22. Doulut Singhji, of Dhrol.
23. Abhay Singhji, of Tharád.
24. Partap Singhji, Raja of Bánsda.

5th Class.

25. Nahtubhai, of Kali Talao.	
26. Chandra Singhji, of Dhrángadra	
27. Edal Khan, of Junágarh	
28. Khoda Wala, of Bilkha.	First Division.
29. Rai Singhji, of Mália.	
30. Jay Singhji, of Sihor.	
31. Shiva Singhji, of Gadhka.	
32. Naja Wala, of Bilkha.	
33. Ram Singhji, of Sihor.	Second Division.
34. Man Singhji, of Gondal.	
35. Jethibhai, of Gondal.	

The Principal reports below the class list:—

"The attendance throughout the year has been more regular than formerly, and the general conduct of the boys, as well as their general health, has been good.

"Of the twelve students in the first and second classes nearly all promise to do very well, if they will only continue their studies. The misfortune is that there is a prevalent notion, to which I alluded last year, that at the age of 18 attendance at college should cease. Against that notion I do not think I can protest too strongly.

"The Sir Desai of Sáwant Wári has much improved in general conduct and application, and will probably be at the head of his class in the end of the current term. The Thakores of Gondal and Wála, in the third class, are again to be much commended for diligence and good conduct. Ghajafar Kan, of Manáwádár, has, I am glad to say, improved considerably under the care of a good Musahib selected by Major Phillips. The Raja of Bánsda is a bright and promising youth, and so are the little heir of Gadhka, and the two children of Sihor, who have all joined within the past year. The conduct and progress of the three Gondal Bhayat are not altogether satisfactory; and as their college expenses have been borne by the Gondal State, I believe it is Major Scott's opinion that they should now be removed to some less expensive school. With that opinion I, too, concur."

The standard of instruction in the college is somewhat low. Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, considers the average attainments of the existing first class to be about equal to the requirements of the V Anglo-vernacular Standard. In his report on the annual examination of the college he states that the proficiency of the first class in English is about equal to the V Anglo-vernacular Standard; but as regards their power of conversing in English they are much superior to boys in high schools under that standard. Their knowledge of history was small, and they were backward in arithmetic. Of the second class, 5 "give great promise of doing well;" in English they are nearly on a level with the first class. Arithmetic was their weak point, all other subjects being creditably known. The third and fourth classes did fairly. The boys in the fifth class are mostly young. Mr. Giles says on the point:—

"The younger boys can be sent to the college, the better for the boys themselves and for the reputation of the college as a seat of learning."

Mr. Macnaghten, with reference to the school curriculum, says:—

"In my first report, seven years ago, when the college had only been open one term, I remarked that I was not then inclined to propose any fixed course of reading, but rather recommended that we should slowly advance to some suitable standard to be ultimately approved. Subsequent experience leads me to believe that our standards are not likely to be much higher, or much lower, than they are at present."

And on the subject of the selection of suitable books he adds:—

"It has been our object to select such literature as, besides being of a classical character, is most likely to interest boys, and excite a taste for reading. To that end we have also done all we could to encourage the reading of light books out of school, and have even permitted one or two stories of travel and adventure to be read in class."

His Highness the Thakore of Bhaunagar, the very first student of the college, he having entered it in 1871 (and left it in 1874) on his installation, has announced his intention, "as his first act of State," of presenting a sum of one lakh of rupees to the college, for building and endowment purposes. Alluding to this, and his previous benefactions, the Principal says:—

"It is but small exaggeration to say that, without the munificence and support of Bhaunagar, and the force of Bhaunagar example, this college would scarcely be more than half of what it now is."

With the aid of this gift a new wing is to be built; this will complete the original design for the building, which will then accommodate 45 to 50 boys.

Mr. Giles notices in his report that cricket flourishes; that many boys take a lively interest in rackets, lawn tennis, and badminton; and that it is in contemplation to erect a swimming bath.

Lastly, Mr. Macnaghten expresses himself as well satisfied with his Assistants, who have all, he says, supported him with a zeal and cordiality which deserves his most cordial recognition.

General Table of Castes, &c.

101. The number of children in schools connected with Government is divided between the different races or castes as under :—

	1876-77.	Per Cent.	1877-78.	Per Cent.
Christians	5,208	2	5,084	2
Hindus { Brahmins	60,358	24	60,851	24
Hindus { Others	146,852	59	146,430	59
Mahomedans	27,263	11	26,563	11
Parsis	8,275	3	7,562	3
Jews	346	·13	399	·16
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	1,117	·44	1,175	·47
Others	22	·008	76	·03
Total	249,441	..	248,140	...

The usual table, giving details for each caste, follows. An examination of this table shows that out of the total number under instruction, 248,140, cultivators (Kunbis) number 40,085, or about 16 per cent. These figures do not, however, give reliable statistics of the number under instruction whose parents are actually engaged in agricultural pursuits. All but Hindus of the Kunbi class are excluded, whereas there are in many parts of the country large numbers of Brahmins, Mahomedans, and others who are cultivators; while, on the other hand, the figures include many who are not actual cultivators though they belong to the cultivating classes. Exact statistics are not available, but it seems probable that not more than 20 per cent. of those under instruction are actually engaged in agricultural pursuits :—

Table of different Castes under Instruction in Government, Aided, and Inspected Institutions.

Description of Schools.	I.—Christians.					II.—Hindus.														III.—Mahomedans.								IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Brahmins.	Kshatris (Rajputs).	Kayasthas or Parbhus.	Lingayats.	Jains.	Trading Castes (Banias, Bhatias, &c.)	Cultivators (Kunbis).	Artizans (Sonars, Suthars, Lohars, &c.)	Shop-keepers (Ghanchis, Kachias, Tambolis, &c.)	Labourers, menial Servants, Dhobis, Bhistees, &c.	Low Castes, Mochis, Dheds, Bhungies, Mangs, Mahars, &c.	Amils.	Miscellaneous, (Bhats, Vanjaras, &c.)	Total.	Mogals.	Sayeds.	Boras.	Mianas.	Khojas and Memons.	Shaiks and Pathans.	Others.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Others.	
Government Schools.																																
Colleges	34	23	45	2	104	368	13	39	4	2	69	31	9	...	...	...	...	2	537	4	...	4	8	5	...	...	21	205	12	...	...	879
High Schools ...	3	22	15	1	41	1,893	60	209	15	112	457	100	124	34	18	1	273	38	3,334	29	10	13	20	36	24	9	141	569	23	1	...	4,109
1st Grade Schools ..	..	7	9	17	33	1,094	59	165	46	147	526	128	160	45	14	10	48	26	2,468	31	...	14	22	32	5	4	108	660	9	...	...	3,278
2nd Grade Schools .	...	...	67	33	100	2,592	81	117	227	231	1,103	534	563	84	127	1	251	166	6,077	89	24	42	143	46	37	155	536	52	22	7	...	6,794
Lower Class Schools ...	...	1	148	396	545	43,700	4,825	1,480	8,605	9,769	22,208	33,888	15,495	4,601	5,359	1,271	728	5,029	156,958	4,034	88	3,900	5,253	4,485	511	2,677	20,948	1,925	165	1,143	23	181,607
Female Schools ...	...	1	2	9	12	1,782	215	114	491	380	989	678	891	193	176	23	158	275	6,365	149	4	69	57	48	12	399	738	665	29	2	5	7,816
Normal Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	247	6	...	22	10	17	19	6	7	1	...	1	1	337	4	...	2	19	6	20	...	51	...	...	...	...	388
Normal Schools for Mistresses ..	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	3	15	2	2	...	...	2	1	42	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	8	...	1	...	...	51
Engineering School, Hyderabad ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	14	...	22	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22
Industrial Schools ..	...	1	...	...	1	2	5	...	10	...	...	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	47
School of Art ...	3	8	18	...	29	6	6	10	...	1	8	15	33	...	2	...	...	...	81	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	38	1	...	...	155
Night Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	31	2	9	18	78	109	137	53	116	11	1	35	640	41	...	11	61	22	...	202	337	3	...	...	...	980
Total ..	40	63	304	458	865	51,742	5,302	2,136	9,429	10,670	25,458	35,533	17,432	5,023	5,814	1,317	1,476	5,573	176,905	4,384	126	4,056	5,583	4,686	609	3,452	22,896	4,117	262	1,153	28	206,126
Aided Schools.																																
Colleges .. .	3	..	6	5	14	19	1	4	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	82
High Schools ...	480	438	436	54	1,408	575	104	112	11	35	93	135	197	23	13	4	...	43	1,345	18	...	8	26	17	...	...	69	436	61	1	3	3,323
1st Grade Schools...	167	152	806	71	1,196	92	31	45	16	41	123	43	42	16	7	11	57	13	537	3	1	35	24	6	10	4	83	400	12	..	...	2,228
2nd Grade Schools .	.	...	..	...	...	5	...	.	.	.	105	19	3	.	.	.	449	...	581	.	5	.	8	.	.	24	37	299	..	...	...	917
Lower Class Schools	.	...	63	215	278	273	28	10	38	63	368	189	252	255	157	105	203	243	2,184	79	21	39	81	66	61	85	432	763	1	2	1	3,661

Description of Schools.	I.—Christians.					II.—Hindus.														III.—Mahomedans.								IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Brahmins.	Kshatris (Rajputs).	Kayasthas or Parbhus.	Lingayats.	Jains.	Trading Castes (Banias, Bhatias, &c.)	Cultivators (Kunbis).	Artizans (Sonars, Suthars, Lohars, &c.)	Shop-keepers (Ghanchis, Kachias, Tambolis, &c.)	Labourers, menial Servants, Dhobis, Bhistees, &c.	Low Castes, Mochis, Dheds, Bhungies, Mangs, Mahars, &c.	Amils.	Miscellaneous (Bhats, Vanjaras, &c.)	Total.	Mogals.	Sayeds.	Boras.	Mianas.	Khojas and Memons.	Shaiks and Pathans.	Others.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Others.	
Aided Schools-contd.																																
Female Schools ...	299	430	358	195	1,282	219	75	197	4	165	172	72	167	40	37	10	46	68	1,272	2	...	...	24	..	9	17	52	1,002	13	3	...	3,624
Indigenous Schools.	.	...	...	5	5	701	76	134	59	49	307	526	300	195	100	23	..	141	2,611	12	..	9	37	16	...	404	478	15	6	...	...	3,115
Special Schools .	.	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	12	34	5	4	1	8	...	...	69	4	...	7	26	28	...	...	65	14	6	...	...	156
Night Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	2	15	5	...	10	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total ..	949	1,020	1,671	545	4,185	1,891	315	509	129	356	1,189	1,034	971	533	325	161	755	508	8,676	118	27	98	226	133	80	534	1,216	2,929	134	6	4	17,150
Inspected Schools.																																
High Schools .	.	...	...	.	...	248	17	12	...	2	9	1	3	1	...	...	...	6	299	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	303
1st Grade Schools...		...	1	1	2	467	23	8	15	38	53	105	39	4	13	1	...	32	798	10	...	4	43	37	...	...	94	345	...	...	...	1,239
2nd Grade Schools .	.	..	..		...	581	20	41	44	44	82	174	54	10	9	3	...	11	1,073	13	...	...	2	34	...	...	49	15	...	1	...	1,138
Lower Class Schools	.	...	...	25	25	5,326	564	111	1,961	1,765	1,862	2,615	1,387	280	437	88	..	318	16,714	360	...	105	593	756	...	...	1,814	13	...	1	31	18,598
Female Schools . .	..	...	...	..	...	517	70	11	55	175	216	102	124	8	55	10	...	57	1,400	32	...	6	8	64	...	...	110	141	...	...	...	1,651
Night Schools ..	..	...	...	...	.	31	7	...	40	22	81	132	67	5	34	9	...	25	453	21	...	10	26	42	...	...	99	2	...	...	1	555
Normal School for Masters ..	...	...	...	.	...	21	..	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	23
Total .	..	...	1	26	27	7,191	701	183	2,115	2,046	2,303	3,131	1,674	308	548	111	...	449	20,760	436	...	125	672	933	4	...	2,170	516	...	2	32	23,507
Police and Jail Schools	.	..	1	6	7	27	26	2	41	...	53	387	34	22	99	60	1	188	940	108	...	42	57	...	49	25	281	...	3	14	12	1,257
Grand Total ...	989	1,083	1,977	1,035	5,084	60,851	6,344	2,830	11,714	13,072	29,003	40,085	20,111	5,886	6,786	1,649	2,232	6,718	207,281	5,046	153	4,321	6,538	5,752	742	4,011	26,563	7,562	399	1,175	76	248,140

Inspector's Returns of Examinations, &c.

102. The general results of the school examinations held during the year will be found in appendix.

Besides the figures there given for candidates passed under the V English and VI Vernacular Standards, candidates were passed at the zillah examinations (for certificates qualifying for Government employment) as under:—

Division.	Collectorate or State.	First Class Certificate V English Standard.		Second Class Certificate VI Vernacular Standard.	
		Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Central Division	Poona	115	17	260	90
	Sholápur	35	10	95	30
	Satara	21	..	188	33
	Ratnágiri	27	4	277	35
	Tanna	52	1	292	49
	Kolába	4	1	201	19
	Bombay	123	28	130	38
	Total ..	377	61	1,443	294
North-East Division	Khandesh	27	6	174	75
	Ahmednagar	40	6	185	41
	Násik	43	7	294	82
	Total ..	110	19	653	198
Northern Division	Surat	22	14	246	85
	Broach	18	14	80	36
	Kaira	6	2	170	51
	Panch Máhála	..	..	41	14
	Ahmedabad	24	10	99	33
	Máhi Kánta	..	..	21	7
	Kattywar	..	..	1	.
	Total ..	70	40	658	226
Southern Division	Belgaum	55	19	205	83
	Dharwar	79	32	260	89
	Kaládgi	18	6	110	36
	Kanara	50	25	161	33
	Kolhápur	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	202	82	736	241
Sind Division	Kurrachee	12	5	20	13
	Hyderabad	38	12	84	34
	Shikárpur	19	13	117	47
	Total ..	69	30	221	94
	Grand Total ..	828	232	3,711	1,053

These figures show decreases, of 59 in the number qualifying for superior, and 201 in those qualifying for inferior, service. These decreases are probably due to the check which education last year received in the Deccan and Southern Mahrátta Country. It will be seen that the numbers for the Northern and Sind divisions show an increase.

From the 1st May to the 31st July the Central Division was in charge of Dr. Kielhorn, and for the rest of the year under my charge as Educational Inspector. The report has been submitted by Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the Acting Inspector. With the exception of Mr. Wasudeo Bhikajee Karmarkar, late Assistant Deputy Inspector, Satara (who has since been reduced), the work of the subordinate inspecting staff has been satisfactory.

Mr. Draper being absent on furlough, the North-East Division was during April under the charge of Mr. E. Giles, and from the 28th of that month of Mr. H. P. Jacob, Principal of the Elphinstone High School. None of the schools in this division remained unexamined at the close of the year, with the exception of the police school at Násik. It was, however, twice visited by the Deputy Inspector, who on each occasion was requested by the master to postpone his inspection. Of the work of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Khandesh, Mr. Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni, Mr. Jacob reports that "he administered his sub-division with zeal and discretion, and deserves praise for his energy and punctuality

in disposing of his correspondence." Of the Ahmednagar Deputy, Mr. Waman Krishna Agurkad, he says that "he worked with great energy and judgment, and was, latterly, far more prompt in disposing of his correspondence than in the previous year." Mr. Jacob was very far from satisfied with the work of Mr. Bhaskar Balkrishna Limaye, Deputy Inspector of Násik. He says:—"Mr. Limaye needlessly wasted much valuable time in the travelling season at head-quarters, and in consequence was left at the last with an accumulation of work that made his inspections hurried and cursory." "In his administration generally he has been lax and irregular." While remarking thus favourably on the whole of the work of his Deputies, Mr. Jacob reports the existence of habitual fraud and falsification in the registers of attendance of schools which he personally examined in Khandesh. He reports "out of 44 attendance rolls I scrutinized in Khandesh alone, no less than 25 were found to contain false or fraudulent entries, and other cases have been detected in Násik and Ahmednagar." In the appendix will be found his remarks on this subject *in extenso*, and they certainly lead to the inference that the Deputy Inspectors have been very remiss and careless in their examination of these registers. Mr. Jacob reports that he has now requested the Deputy Inspectors to examine very carefully the attendance registers, and certify in each case their correctness or otherwise. As regards his personal work, Mr. Jacob reports that he travelled 1,888 miles by rail and 608 by road, and that he examined 73 schools and 5,740 scholars. Of these 53 were vernacular schools with 4,592 scholars.

The Northern Division has been under the charge of Mr. E. Giles since the 30th April, on which date Dr. Bühler went to Europe on furlough. The inspecting staff has been strengthened by the appointment of an additional Sub-Deputy Inspector for Kattywar. With the exception of a few vernacular schools recently opened, all the schools in this division have been examined by Mr. Giles or his Assistants. The work of Rao Saheb Motiram Rajaram, Deputy Inspector of Ahmedábad, who succeeded Rao Saheb Mayaram Sumbhoonath on his retirement, is favourably mentioned by Mr. Giles, and he expresses himself as satisfied with the work of the Deputy Inspectors of Kaira, Broach, and Northern Surat Sub-divisions. Of the work of the Deputy Inspector of the Southern Surat Sub-division he does not report so favourably.

Mr. Giles adds:—

"In the agencies the work done has also been good. In Kattywar, Rao Saheb Gopalji Surbhai Desai is now appointed to supervise generally vernacular education." "There is every promise that under his care there will be a rapid development of vernacular education in the province." "Being well known and respected, he will greatly assist in carrying out the views of the department. The 4 Sub-Deputies have worked well."

Mr. Giles also reports favourably of the Deputies of the Mahi Kánta and Pálanpur, and is satisfied with the Panch Máhál and Rewa Kánta Deputies, and the Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Ahmedabad and Broach, the former, Mr. Madhaolal Harilal Desai, being a young B.A. of considerable promise. Mr. Giles personally examined 39 schools with 2,550 scholars, but of these only 5 with 230 scholars were vernacular schools.

The Southern Division was in charge of Mr. Russell during the greater part of the year. In February 1878, however, he was compelled by ill-health to leave India for a time, and his place is temporarily occupied by Rao Saheb S. V. Patwardhan, B.A., who has submitted the annual report. With the exception of schools, which were newly opened in the course of the year, all the Government schools were examined, and the work of the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors was satisfactory.

The Sind Division was under Mr. Hart-Davies till 7th August 1878, from which date he was relieved of his duties by Mr. Lee-Warner. Since the close of the year Mr. Robert Giles has been appointed Inspector, and submits the report. He says:—

"As far as I can speak after my very recent connection with the department, the officers of it have all worked hard and conscientiously."

Dakshina Fund.

103. The Dakshina Fund provided during the year for charges as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowance to Brahmins	2,408	14	7
Rewards to Authors...	2,640	0	0
Allowances to Teachers and Students	13,448	2	10
Examiner and Accountant to the Vernacular Prize Committee.	2,151	4	2
Total ...	20,648	5	7

The Dakshina Prize Committee awarded prizes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 600, to the authors of five poems in Maráthi. The Committee also examined and reported on the comparative merits of seven competitive translations into Maráthi of a Primer on Physiology by Dr. M. Foster, and six translations of a Primer on Physical Geography by H. B. Blandford. The remaining portion of the "Navanita" and the Maráthi translation of Morris's History of India were also revised and prepared for the press. The Maráthi Translator examined and reported on 25 books, to which the patronage of the department has been asked. These comprised original and translated works, among which may be mentioned a treatise on "The Elements of Physics" by Mr. B. P. Modak; "A help to the growth of the understanding of students" by Mr. S. B. Dikshit; "An Ancient Historical Dictionary of Bhárat Varsha, or India," by Mr. R. B. Godbole; "A Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology" by Mr. B. A. Gupte; "A Treatise on Geology and another on Chemistry," by Mr. K. B. Marathe, B.A.; "A Treatise on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy," by Mr. G. K. Apte, B. A., and on "Anatomy, Human and Comparative," by the Rev. H. J. Bruce, of the American Mission at Satara. The Gujaráti Translator has completed a Gujaráti Manual of the History of India, has revised and prepared for the press several educational works, and has examined and reported on 16 Gujaráti books, original or translations, towards the publication of which aid was asked. Amongst these are a work on Anatomy by Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram, another on Hindu Astrology by Pitamberdas T. Meheta, and a third on the "Moral Duties of Females" by Kirpashankar Dowlatram Travadi.

In the Southern Division the Vernacular Committee completed the revision of the Fourth Reading Book of the series.

Enconragement of Literature.

104. Rs. 13,701 were expended under this head against Rs. 8,799 in 1877. The excess is due to the grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of purchasing, for the University, the library of the late Dr. Wilson. The works to which encouragement was afforded, comprised works in English, Maráthi, Gujaráti, Persian, and Sanskrit.

Five new libraries were registered, and the numbers for each division, as compared with 1876-77, are as follows :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Central Division	26	27
North-East Division	6	6
Northern Division	27	29
Southern Division	10	11
Sind Division	6	7
	75	80

Sanskrit Series.

105. Dr. Kielhorn reports that no new number of the Sanskrit Series was published during the year, but one number is in the press, and will be published shortly.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the first part of Dr. Kielhorn's edition of the Vyakarana Mahabhashya was published in January last, and has been most favourably received both in India and Europe. For pecuniary reasons it has been decided that this work shall form no portion of the Sanskrit Series. It will be completed in ten numbers, comprised in three volumes. The cost of each number has been fixed at Rs. 2. Dr. Kielhorn writes as follows of this work :—

"The importance of the Mahabhashya can hardly be over-rated. Not only is the Mahabhashya of unsurpassed value for the study of grammar, but being the only ancient work, the date of which can be fixed with certainty (140 B. C.), it is also of supreme importance for the history of the manners and customs, of the sciences, and of the literature of the country generally."

Zend and Pehlavi texts.

106. During the year, chapters XXVII and XXVIII of the Yasna have been completed by Dustoor Hoshangji Jamasp, who has also continued the preparation of his glossary of that work. The progress made is slow, but the Dustoor's time is chiefly occupied with teaching the 3 Persian classes in Deccan College.

107. The chief resolutions of Government affecting this department during the year were:

Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 333, of 29th March 1877, withdrawing grants for matriculation, reducing those for passing the F.A. and B.A. Examinations, taking away the capitation grant in European and Eurasian schools, and regulating the number of days' attendance required from all boys sent up for the Inspector's examination.

Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1253, dated 14th November 1877, on the Annual Report for 1876-77.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 1, dated 31st January 1878, on the same Report.

These will be found in appendix.

108. On the subject of the receipts and expenditure of the Educational Pension Fund, to which attention was drawn by para. 18 of the Government Resolution No. 1253, dated the 14th November 1877, on the Annual Report of 1876-77, I have now to report that no separate Educational Pension Fund account is kept by the Accountant General, and that this course has been sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1082, of the 10th September 1878.

T. WADDINGTON, Colonel,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
12th September 1878.

APPENDICES.

A.—Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Local Fund Budget in each Collectorate.

B.—Extracts from the Reports of the Professor of Sanskrit and English Literature and of the Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College.

C.—Extract from the Report of Mr. F. G. Selby, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, Deccan College.

D.—Remarks by Mr. N. V. Sathe, Acting Head-master, Ratnágiri High School, on the subject of the falling off of attendance in that school.

E.—Extract from the Report of Mr. H. P. Jacob, Acting Educational Inspector, North-East Division.

F.—Extract from the Report of Mr. Barrett, Acting Head-master, Ahmedabad High School.

G.—Remarks by Mr. E. Giles, Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division, regarding the employment of female teachers and female education generally.

H.—Results of instruction in Government and Private Schools in point of quality as shown by number passed under different standards.

I.—Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department.

APPEN

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements

Collectorate.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1877.	Receipts.		
		Cess.	Provincial Grant.	Fees.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division.				
Poona	5,257 14 0	30,937 14 11	16,748 15 0	7,919 8 0
Sholápur...	1,516 10 5	29,096 8 2	10,800 0 0	2,843 6 9
Tanna	40,973 13 9	30,187 6 6	21,672 0 0	5,292 4 3
Kolába	17,433 10 5	16,499 9 5	7,990 5 4	2,287 6 0
Satara	15,422 11 9	45,873 2 2	18,660 0 0	6,281 10 6
Ratnágiri	8,461 13 9	21,068 13 6	14,387 8 0	5,435 11 9
Bombay	4,835 15 0	.....	11,563 0 0	13,929 9 0
Total ...	83,386 13 1	1,73,663 6 8	1,01,821 12 4	43,989 8 3
North-East Division.				
Khandesh	70,172 7 6	67,824 14 8	19,015 5 4	9,526 9 6
Ahmednagar	4,325 14 10	36,401 0 0	14,951 0 0	6,003 11 6
Násik	23,628 8 5	29,720 12 5	13,709 0 0	5,728 4 0
Peint State	2 389 11 5	601 2 8	.....	21 2 6
Total ...	91,864 12 6	1,34,547 13 9	47,675 5 4	21,279 11 6
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	23,109 7 4	39,332 8 11	14,194 11 0	6,951 2 3
Kaira	27,806 3 10	54,995 13 7	9,327 0 0	7,311 12 4
Panch Máháls	501 12 5	4,956 15 5	7,146 5 4	1,182 4 9
Broach	39,335 13 11	58,836 13 9	2,473 0 0	5,679 15 9
Surat	44,637 14 6	55,957 14 11	14,259 0 0	7,153 3 3
Total ...	1,35,391 4 0	2,14,080 2 7	47,400 0 4	28,278 6 4
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	9,351 14 6	34,278 12 8	12,137 0 0	3,704 6 0
Dharwar...	23,922 12 4	51,843 0 0	19,103 0 0	3,860 3 0
Kaládgi	2 11 8	36,170 12 9	12,263 5 1	2,200 3 6
Kanara	4,055 7 4	18,008 4 8	9,186 5 4	1,639 14 6
Total ...	37,332 13 10	1,40,300 14 1	52,689 10 5	11,404 11 0
Sind.				
Kurrachee	5,495 9 9	19,263 4 1	2,357 0 0	1,504 15 0
Hyderabad	1,001 8 0	20,786 2 1	1,426 0 0	825 4 0
Thar and Párkar	337 1 1	2,000 0 0	1,926 0 0	.....
Shikárpur	1,203 0 4	32,625 13 7	2,217 0 0	2,265 5 3
Upper Sind Frontier	83 8 1	74 4 5	1,000 0 0	.....
Total ...	5,714 10 7	74,749 8 2	8,926 0 0	4,595 8 3
Grand Total ...	3,53,690 6 0	*7,37,341 13 3	2,58,512 12 5	1,09,547 13 4

* This includes adjustments, while the cess income shown in the table given in the

DIX A.

of the Local Budget in each Collectorate.

Miscellaneous.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance, 31st March 1878.	Number of Schools on the Local Budget on 31st March 1878.	Number of Scholars in Local Schools on 31st March 1878.	Increase or Decrease of Local Schools during the year.	Increase or Decrease of Scholars in Local Schools during the year.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1,039 11 7	51,388 3 6	62,159 15 9	10,771 12 3	170	8,534	—34	—761
873 3 6	45,129 12 10	34,208 6 11	10,921 5 11	109	4,391	—22	—521
591 11 5	98,717 3 11	80,357 2 7	18,360 1 4	151	6,975	+3	—261
9 2 6	44,220 1 8	33,856 9 9	10,363 7 11	67	3,559	+2	+157
6,685 2 10	92,922 11 3	73,044 3 4	19,878 7 11	213	9,924	—1	—401
564 11 2	49,918 10 2	45,533 10 7	4,684 15 7	136	8,571	+2	+391
10,890 7 11	41,218 15 11	34,534 4 11	6,684 11 0	39	3,450	+5	+377
20,654 2 11	4,23,515 11 3	3,63,394 5 10	60,121 5 5	885	45,404	—45	—1,019
570 4 0	1,67,109 9 0	1,02,089 4 7	65,020 4 5	264	16,414	+1	+823
585 4 9	53,615 1 5	50,778 6 3	2,835 11 2	180	7,562	..	—849
70 0 0	72,856 8 10	50,275 12 6	22,580 12 4	145	7,635	+3	—74
2,400 0 0	5,412 0 7	2,803 13 10	2,608 2 9	8	318	...	—21
3,625 8 9	2,98,993 3 10	2,05,948 5 2	93,046 14 8	597	32,029	+4	—121
4,354 10 11	87,942 8 5	59,670 11 5	28,271 13 0	167	10,777	+2	+1,020
6,999 9 5	1,06,440 7 2	70,260 10 11	36,179 12 3	187	14,723	+2	+255
878 0 9	14,665 6 8	12,680 14 6	1,984 8 2	36	2,689	+6	+294
951 0 7	1,07,276 12 0	60,371 8 9	46,905 3 3	204	9,914	+2	+573
3,905 10 1	1,25,913 10 9	80,156 1 10	45,157 8 11	255	13,242	—8	+352
17,088 15 9	4,42,238 13 0	2,83,139 15 5	1,59,098 13 7	849	51,345	+4	+2,494
1,114 0 0	60,586 1 2	44,537 1 5	16,048 15 9	137	6,973	+9	—604
12,401 3 5	1,11,130 2 9	60,374 13 1	50,755 5 8	170	7,797	+5	—1,572
170 4 0	50,807 5 0	38,079 15 7	12,727 5 5	123	4,691	—8	—1,287
660 0 0	33,549 15 10	27,808 6 11	5,741 8 11	78	3,855	...	—193
14,345 7 5	2,56,073 8 9	1,70,800 5 0	85,273 3 9	508	23,316	+6	—3,656
5,624 11 2	34,245 8 0	24,978 5 11	9,267 2 1	40	2,437	+2	+113
4,670 8 3	28,709 6 4	25,512 7 2	3,196 15 2	50	2,916	—3	—88
1,739 8 0	6,002 9 1	5,406 13 4	595 11 9	12	831	—1	+55
5,129 12 1	41,034 14 7	38,497 8 5	2,537 6 2	70	5,412	—10	—163
.. ..	1,157 12 6	1,085 8 0	72 4 6	5	244	...	+10
17,164 7 6	1,11,150 2 6	95,480 10 10	15,669 7 8	177	11,840	—12	—73
72,878 10 4	15,31,971 7 4	11,18,763 10 3	4,13,207 13 1	3,016	163,934	—43	—2,375

body of the report is the actual income during the year, exclusive of adjustments.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from the Report of Mr. P. Peterson, Professor of Oriental Languages in the Elphinstone College.

"2. (*a*) *Class for the B.A. of* 1877.—I have the satisfaction of noting that of the 28 men we sent up from this class, only 3 failed in Sanskrit, and I may, perhaps, add that my experience with this class has confirmed me in the opinion, that our students appreciate and derive benefit from the careful training in the old language and literature of India imposed on them by the University scheme of examinations. They study the great masterpieces of Sanskrit literature with interest and intelligence, and with, I am convinced, no little profit to their general culture.

"3. (*a*) *Class for the B.A. of* 1878.—This class is the one formed of those students who had succeeded in passing the F. A. of 1877. I am glad to say that the hope expressed in my last report with regard to the then approaching F. A. was fully borne out by the results. Of the 62 men we sent up in Sanskrit, 50 passed in that language. The greater number of these men returned to the college, and their conduct and progress during the last year has been excellent."

Extract from the Report of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College.

"I made no material change in my methods of instruction, and the results do not differ in any noteworthy way from those of previous years. I have, indeed, had one new experience, that of teaching a class of 11 students only (the new voluntary class) in place of my usual large classes of from 50 to 100 students or more. The greater intimacy which I have been able to enjoy with the members of the small class, and the insight which I have been able to gain into their individual peculiarities, have made me feel what a loss, from an educational point of view, our large and unwieldy classes are."

Extract from the Report of Mr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College.

"The F.E.A. men gave me a good deal of trouble in connection with the Tarkasangraha. Most of them did not endeavour to understand my exposition of its doctrines, and the little they did comprehend they forgot as soon as they left the class. The Tarkasangraha contains an abstract of the Nyaya and Vaiseshika systems of philosophy, including Indian logic, and its study is calculated to be of very great use as an intellectual exercise, if the book is properly taught and learnt. The comparison of the European and Indian systems of logic, for instance, is such a useful exercise, but to be able to institute it with any amount of success, it is necessary that one's conceptions should be clear and distinct. To arrive at such conceptions an amount of mental labour is required, which the student is unwilling to go through. And, generally, the study of Tarkasangraha, as of any other Indian philosophical work, necessitates an accuracy of thought and expression for which the previous education of the student has not fitted him. Unfortunately, there exists an English translation of the work, and a translation of such a work as the Tarkasangraha, the style of which may be compared to that of a work on Algebra, cannot be expected to be of any use towards helping the student to a real understanding of the original. It reproduces the difficulties of the original, since what it attempts is to give unintelligible English words for unintelligible Sanskrit words. This translation the students get by heart, and that is all that they find it necessary to do, since what they are generally asked at the University examinations is to translate into English the algebraic formulas of the Tarkasangraha. Thus the student's inattention towards, and neglect of, this subject are due to the mechanical nature of the questions put at the University examinations."

APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Report of Mr. F. G. Selby, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, Deccan College.

"I have also given some lectures on Political Economy. With all the classes I have, as a rule, adopted the plan of reading the text of the books through in lecture, and afterwards, or in separate lectures, giving such general explanations as I thought necessary. I have also from time to time required the students to write papers upon their different subjects. With the two junior classes I have found it especially necessary to insist on the text of the books being read in lecture. In the junior class of all, the students' knowledge of English is very imperfect, while in the senior F.E.A. class the students are too apt to try to avoid reading their text books, and to rely upon the lecture for the obtaining of knowledge, which should properly be got from the books prescribed for the examination. If this habit is indulged, much time is lost in answering unnecessary questions. With the senior class of all

the same plan I have also found necessary in the case of some books. The text of Bacon is in itself difficult for the students to understand, and I am not aware that there is any edition of his works which meets their difficulties. The political and economical notions running through the essays, and many of the social habits to which he refers, I have found to require careful explanation. In Logic I have given a course of general lectures, and have also required them to show, by writing essays, an intelligent and appreciative study of Mill. The field of study, comprised under the name of Moral Philosophy, has been considerably enlarged by the addition of Sidgwick's methods of Ethics to the list of books required for the examinations. It is, however, a very valuable addition. Formerly the students' knowledge of morals was almost entirely confined to the system of Butler: Sidgwick's book will familiarize them with the main problems of ethical science, impartially stated, and discussed with great critical acumen. The book is also very valuable in this respect, that to be thoroughly understood it demands some knowledge, at least, of moral science on its historical side. Wherever any reference to a moralist occurs, I always advise the reading of the actual writer referred to in preference to any history of morals. I regard this as the only means of acquiring an intelligent, as distinguished from a mere mechanical, knowledge. The subject of Political Economy affords peculiar difficulties to the native student. The phenomena of wages and trade vary so in England and India that the student is, at first, apt to regard a treatise on Political Economy as a mere speculative discussion rather than as a scientific explanation of actual phenomena. It is a subject, however, in which they take great interest, and is of great use as affording them an insight into many European habits and institutions with which they could not otherwise become acquainted."

APPENDIX D.

Remarks by Mr. N. V. Sathe, Acting Head-master, Ratnágiri High School, on the subject of the falling off of attendance in that school.

"Almost all the schools in the Presidency show a decrease in their numbers, even when they have not, directly or indirectly suffered from famine. There is no gainsaying that people gave English education to their children that they may be able to secure Government employment. This they did as long as there was room for them. But now it is notorious that all the services are clogged, and that schools are turning out candidates in such large numbers that it is impossible for any Government to make provision for them. Thus, what was so long looked upon as their due, has suddenly disappeared from their view, and a reaction is the consequence. In districts, far beyond the influence of Presidency towns, people have been moved to give English education to their children by mercenary motives. Hitherto, at least, they have never sent their children to school for the sake of learning alone. Now that the prospects have become so gloomy, many a boy has been either withdrawn from school or detained at home and sent to look after his estate (if he has any), or trained up in his father's profession, as paying much better than the doubtful return that a long and expensive course of study is likely to make. This measure is suggested by unfavourable times, and is, in its very nature, tentative. Time will show their mistake. A few years more, and an opposite current will again set in, when the eyes of the parents will be opened to the fact, that, apart from Government service, there are other fields, equally or more lucrative, open for the youth of India, and that to obtain admission to these fields there is no royal road but knowledge, of which the English language alone is the storehouse."

APPENDIX E.

Extract from the Report of Mr. H. P. Jacob, Acting Educational Inspector, North-East Division.

"Lest there be any doubt as to the evenness of the test applied, I may add that I took the greater part of each examination myself, and carefully regulated the general scope of such parts of it as fell to the share of my Assistants. I can also say with confidence that in English and Mathematics the pitch of the questions was lower, and the rigour observed in assessing the boys' answers less than in the annual examination of Elphinstone High School by the Elphinstone College Professors. In the other subjects there was no difference between the Professor's standard and that I adopted.

"The most noticeable points in the results are as follows:—

"(1.) Not a single boy passed in all heads of Standard VI in the Násik and Dhulia schools, and only 3 boys in Ahmednagar. In Standard V, Násik and Dhulia each passed 1 boy; Ahmednagar, 4 boys. In Standard IV the numbers passed were 3, 1, and 2, respectively.

"(2.) The Ahmednagar School, which has no Anglo-vernacular classes to engage the head-master's attention, came out best.

"(3.) The Anglo-vernacular branches of the Dhulia and Násik Schools did incomparably better than the upper classes, though not so well (as will be seen from another table) as the Anglo-vernacular school at Ahmednagar, which is independent, and under a separate head-master.

"(4.) The difference between the percentage passed by each school in this and in the previous year is immense.

"This last-mentioned result is chiefly due, I think, to the fact that the test which I applied was severer than that of former years. I apprehend that a standard, as far as possible, uniform for all high schools is not only desirable but necessary, now that the relative efficiency of each school to the others is minutely recorded in the annual report on public instruction. The extension, therefore, of the higher standard of the Presidency school to high schools in the mofussil would appear to be the best means of gaining this important end.

"My general impression, formed from the results of the examinations, was that the teaching staff in each school needed strengthening, and that the head-masters should more constantly supervise the studies of their lower forms. Many of the failures resulted from bad and stupid teaching; others from defective grounding in the lower classes. Nothing but incessant vigilance on the part of the head-master can eradicate faults of this kind; but he must be supported by assistant masters who are improvable and ready to follow his lead."

APPENDIX F.

Extract from the Report of Mr. A. Barrett, Acting Head-master, Ahmedabad High School.

"I regret to say that the opinion I have formed of the boys' knowledge of English is not favourable. I was surprised and mortified to find that they were scarcely capable of receiving instruction in English intelligently, and that there seemed to be no aim at a regular system of parsing.

"It appears to me that Gujaráti has to too great an extent been made the medium of instruction. Sometimes, of course, it is absolutely necessary to have recourse to the vernacular in explaining the meaning of English words; but when boys reach the V Standard they should, I think, as far as possible, be weaned from this habit. At present, even in the VII Standard, a boy will now and then, when he is at a loss for English words, suddenly turn for help to Gujaráti. Such explanations, however, I never accept."

APPENDIX G.

Remarks by Mr. E. Giles, Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division, on the subject of the employment of female teachers and on female education generally.

"It is very gratifying to remark that, almost without exception, where a mistress has been employed the progress made by the school has been rapid. The people are beginning to prefer female teachers, and to feel confidence in sending their children to be instructed by them.

"Comparing the relative efficiency of female education in each sub-division, Kaira is undoubtedly in the first place. The schools there are thoroughly well established and flourishing. I have seen, during the year under report, the schools at Mehmadabad, Nariád, Kapadwanj, Máhudha, Umreth, and Borsad. All of these are doing well, the average attendance being good, and the progress very fair. I cannot but think that a great part of the success which attends girls' schools in Kaira is due to the firm support they receive from the Revenue authorities.

"Ahmedabad ranks next to Kaira. It must be remembered that the wants of the city of Ahmedabad are almost entirely supplied by grant-in-aid girls' schools. I was able to see the schools at Viramgám, Dholka, Paránti, Hársol, and Modása, a town, I believe, that had not been visited by the Educational Inspector for many years. The Hársol school was the only one of those I saw which was not thriving. Mr. Borradaile, the Collector, does all in his power to interest the people and encourage the children by holding prize-meetings and distributing sweetmeats in such towns as he passes through.

"Female education in Broach and Surat is yet backward. In the case of the latter zillah there is, however, hope of improvement as long as the present Collector is in charge. I am sure that what female schools want, is constant support and encouragement at first, and then they may in time become firmly established. The system of giving small scholarships, of 8 annas to rupee 1, has been found to be very successful. In Ahmedabad, where the interest on the surplus of the Kunbi Infanticide Fund is employed in this way, the attendance has been found to improve, and the interest taken by the girls in their lessons is also strengthened. Mr. Pratt, in Surat, from his own pocket provides often scholarships of small amount for the most promising girls in the school. Finally, our great want is money to give good salaries to the teachers, and scholarships and prizes to the girls. It is, however, doubtful how far boys' schools should suffer to supply the wants of girls' schools. Our allotments for both are insufficient."

APPENDIX H.

Results of Instruction in Government and Private Schools in point of quality as shown by Numbers passed under different Standards.

I.—Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.

Aided Schools.

| Class of Schools | Number of separate Schools examined | Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined | Number of Scholars presented at First Examination | Total Number of Scholars examined under the Standards | Number of Scholars passed | | |

II.—Standards for Anglo-vernacular Schools.

Government, Aided, and Inspected Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined	Number of Scholars presented at First Examination	Number of Second Examinations of same Schools.	Number of Scholars presented at Second Examination.	Total Number of Scholars examined under the Anglo-vernacular Standards	Total Number of Scholars examined under Vernacular Standards	Number of Scholars passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.																															
								Standard I						Standard II.						Standard III					Standard IV.					Standard V.					Standard VI.					
								1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needlework.	Passed in all Heads	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needlework.	Passed in all Heads	1st Head	2nd Head.	3rd Head	4th Head	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular	2nd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular	2nd Head, Classic,	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular	2nd Head, Classic	3rd Head,	4th Head	Passed in all Heads.
High Schools ..	29	4541·68	3,560	..	..	3,560		275	202	179	236	.	132	271	205	201	211	..	133	272	257	248	244	144	610	618	441	559	648	346	455	536	345	424	431	221	379	393	206	359	375	188
First Grade Anglo vernacular Schools..	52	3594·30	3,237	..	..	3,237	.	919	873	919	848	7	582	866	789	717	689	5	622	678	644	549	518	402	135	147	63	118	134	90	66	73	35	73	64	41	17	24	12	18	23	12
Second Grade Anglo-vernacular Schools..	74	7968 77	6,211	12	887	1,394	4,858	532	487	450	418		284	288	291	249	252	..	189	181	172	152	144	110	26	24	11	25	25	16	5	5		6	1	1	..	..			..	
First Grade Schools (Girls')	1	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	4	4	2	4	2	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second do. do	1	127	127	.	..	38	89	3	4	5	13		..	8	10	3	10		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	157	16231·75	13,139	12	887	8,233	4,947	1,733	1,570	1,457	1,517	11	1,000	1,433	1,295	1,170	1,162	5	846	1,131	1,073	949	906	656	771	789	515	702	807	452	526	614	380	503	496	263	396	417	218	377	398	200

Class of Schools.	Number of Scholars passed under Vernacular Standards.																																							
	Standard I.			Standard II.					Standard III.						Standard IV.							Standard V.					Standard VI.													
	1st Head	2nd Head.	Passed in all Heads	1st Head.	2nd Head	3rd Head	4th Head	Passed in all Heads	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head	4th Head.	Needlework	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head	2nd Head, Vernacular	2nd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needlework.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head	2nd Head.	3rd Head	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads	1st Head	2nd Head	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed n all Heads	1st Head	2nd Head	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads	1st Head	2nd Head	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed n all Heads	1st Head	2nd Head	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed n all Heads
High Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Grade Anglo-vernacular Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Grade Anglo-vernacular Schools.	1,019	1,168	924	906	886	920	830	581	650	681	730	632	41	398	523	526	39	594	471	6	352	174	478	204	162	120	35	53	51	31	26										
First Grade Schools (Girls') ..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second do. do	3	27	3	7	7	11	10	..	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,022	1,195	927	913	893	931	840	581	664	688	730	632	41	398	523	526	39	594	471	6	352	174	178	204	162	120	35	53	51	31	26										

III.—Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Government, Aided, and Inspected Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at First Examination.	Number of Second Examinations of same Schools.	Number of Scholars presented at Second Examination.	Total Number of Scholars examined under the Standards.	Number of Scholars passed.											
							Standard I.					Standard II.						
							1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.
Primary Boys' Schools	3,627	149,082·7	120,418	244	8,116	121,815	139,026	30,791	...	...	25,855	22,794	20,727	23,337	20,092	...	14,625
Do. Girls' do.	200	6,148·0	3,924	43	749	3,975	1,431	1,483	141	6	1,228	567	635	687	560	43	412
Do. Mixed do.	3	273	227	...	...	227	54	71	4	5	46	51	33	44	38	14	23
Jail Boys' do.	6	261	340	...	...	322	14	11	...	...	11	11	11	9	6	...	6
Police Boys' do	10	272·9	285	...	...	285	22	29	...	...	20	29	24	25	17	...	17
Primary Indigenous Schools ...	78	2,671·3	2,143	...	...	2,143	489	532	10	...	342	349	321	342	156	...	106
Night Schools	57	980·0	731	9	129	731	155	194	47	...	117	140	143	140	54	...	77
Total ...	3,981	159,688·9	128,068	296	8,994	129,498	141,191	33,111	202	11	27,619	23,941	21,894	24,584	20,923	57	15,266

Class of Schools.	Number of Scholars Passed—*continued.*																					
	Standard III.						Standard IV.							Standard V.						Standard VI.				
	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	2nd Head, Classics.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
Primary Boys' Schools	14,189	14,296	14,774	13,196	...	9,144	8,089	7,988	38	9,567	7,480	...	5,272	3,819	3,710	4,495	3,299	...	2,489	894	1,106	1,126	953	689
Do. Girls' do.	281	307	312	304	34	191	122	146	...	143	109	22	80	41	70	69	47	17	31	5	6	7	6	5
Do. Mixed do.	49	25	42	41	14	22	12	6	...	13	12	71	6	3	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Jail Boys' do.	9	7	7	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	...	...
Police Boys' do.	23	17	16	17	...	10	6	6	..	9	3	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Primary Indigenous Schools ...	143	168	125	89	...	43	75	78	...	59	38	...	29	39	41	27	31	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Night Schools	81	90	63	46	...	40	29	30	...	23	18	...	10	6	7	8	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,775	14,910	15,339	13,698	48	9,455	8,333	8,254	38	9,814	7,660	93	5,400	3,908	3,830	4,602	3,385	17	2,541	903	1,116	1,137	959	694

APPENDIX I.

Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department.

No. 1253.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1877.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3159, dated 22nd October 1877—Forwarding, with reference to Government No. 1135 of 1877, a copy of the Report on Public Instruction for 1876-77 (without tables required by Government of India, which will be sent hereafter), and requesting the usual permission for its publication at an early date.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council is sorry to see that this report for 1876-77 records a check in the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency. That progress had been previously so good that a temporary cessation of it need hardly excite surprise. And we may be permitted to believe that this pause has occurred mainly by reason of the famine. Still its occurrence deserves the most serious consideration of the district officers, of the native public, and of the Educational Department, with a view to the speedy restoration of progress now that the scarcity is happily drawing to a close. His Excellency in Council earnestly begs the immediate attention of all concerned to this important matter.

2. The Educational Cess brought in Rs. 1,10,735 less than in 1875-76. The number of Government schools has decreased by 70, and of pupils by 2,779. The number of aided schools has decreased by 8 and of pupils by 103. Many indigenous schools have been closed. The number of students on the rolls of Elphinstone College has fallen from 226 to 203, and on the rolls of the Deccan College from 96 to 75. The number of students in aided colleges has fallen off by 33, in the Law School by 26, and in the Grant Medical College by 28. The candidates for Matriculation fell from 1,269 to 1,154. The successful candidates who in the year previous were more than 1 in 3 were this year less than 1 in 5. The successful candidates in the First Examination in Arts who in the year previous were about 1 in 3 were this year 1 in 6.

3. The falling off in the receipts from the Educational Cess was due to the drought which afflicted the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country. There was also a decrease of Rs. 3,851 in the amount of popular subscriptions. But in the other six items of local income there was an increase. Two of these items deserve mention. The fees, owing to enhancement of rates charged for the higher standards, were increased by Rs. 15,529. The funds of Native States were increased by Rs. 20,445, owing to the extension of education in Kattywar. The hoped for increase in municipal assignments appears only in the small sum of Rs. 252. The net result is that the local income of the department was less than in the previous year by Rs. 64,157.

4. It is to be gathered from the tables, though not from the text of the Director's report, that the 70 Government schools, which have disappeared, were—

6 First Grade Anglo-vernacular Schools.
3 Second Grade do. do.
26 Primary Schools.
33 Night Schools.
3 Girls' Schools.
1 Drawing School.

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from which number is to be deducted two of the first grade schools (those at Tanna and Sholápur), which have been promoted to the rank of high schools. The closing of the primary schools and the night schools, which comprise 59 out of the 70, is to be attributed to want of funds from the decrease in the cess collections. The closing of the 4 first grade and 3 second grade schools ought to have been specially explained by the Director. He will now be requested to supply the information. In regard to girls' schools it is satisfactory to note that, though the number of Government schools has been reduced by 3, the total number of girls in all the Government schools has increased by 58.

5. Against the loss of 70 in the number of Government schools is to be set an increase of 52 inspected schools, by which expression Government understand to be meant schools not receiving aid but under inspection only. It would have been interesting to note where and what these 52 schools are, and the Director will be requested now to supply his information. An increase is also shown of 12 police and jail schools which appear to have existed before, though now for the first time exhibited on the lists. Setting these increases against the

decrease in Government schools, the net decrease in all schools connected with the Educational Department is shown at 14, and of pupils at 1,271. But even this decrease must be deplored, when it is remembered that for many years the reports have shown a steady increase. In the last six years the increase in schools and scholars was as follows :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
1870-71	313 ...	9,593
1871-72	630 ...	22,040
1872-73	409 ...	19,588
1873-74	68 ...	10,181
1874-75	181 ...	10,125
1875-76	144 ...	12,026

6. The reduced number of candidates for Matriculation and the increased proportion of failures, as well as the reduced number of students on the rolls of the colleges is attributed to increased severity in the Matriculation Examination. It is remembered that in 1874-75 the severity of this examination affected the number of successful candidates. In 1875-76 the examination was made easier. In the year under report the severity has been resumed. Thus in the last five years, including the year under report, the numbers of successful candidates were as follows : —

1872-73	378 out of	909
1873-74	355 „	1,055
1874-75	262 „	1,115
1875-76	434 „	1,269
1876-77	203 „	1,154

7. A gradual elevation of the Matriculation Standard is, as remarked by the Secretary of State, an object which should be kept in view, and the Governor in Council hopes to see this object more and more attained year by year, especially as the proportion of those who study for degrees is so small. But a fluctuating standard cannot be otherwise than a disturbing element in the State system of education. The report of the Director of Public Instruction contains no information on which any opinion on this matter can be formed. But as the matter is one of great interest, he will be requested to supply the information.

8. The fluctuation of severity may be due either to change in the tests, or to change in the application of the tests, according to the views of the Examiners from time to time employed. That it is possible for Examiners to permit their views to disturb the ascertainment of the candidate's ability to pass the tests prescribed, is illustrated by the admission of the Inspector of the Southern Division, Mr. Russell, who writes that "in examining the Belgaum High School his object was to pluck if possible, and in examining the Mission School to pass if possible, to require the utmost efficiency in the one, and to allow the utmost attainable grant in the other."

9. In regard to the number of students attending the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges, the Governor in Council observes that it is difficult to note the change from year to year, owing to want of uniformity in the way the number is stated. Sometimes the average daily attendance is stated, sometimes the average number on the rolls throughout the year, and sometimes the number on the rolls at the end of the year. It will be the most satisfactory plan for the Director in future reports to give the numbers on each calculation in a small tabular statement.

10. The Poona Civil Engineering College stands out as an exception to the general decline of numbers in collegiate institutions. The increased demand for trained subordinates for the relief works of the famine doubtless gave a stimulus to this institution. There were 164 students against 163 in the previous year. The success of the students at the University examinations is also exceptional. Of 21 candidates at the First Examination in Civil Engineering 19 passed, 11 in the first class. Of 14 candidates for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, 10 passed, 1 in the first class. It is especially satisfactory to note the demand both in the Presidency and elsewhere for the services of the passed students of the college, whether holding L.C.E. or C.E. degrees in connection with works rendered necessary by the famine. Dr. Cooke and his Assistants may be congratulated on the great success and practical utility of the Institution which has been conducted by them with so much care and ability.

11. The number of students in the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy's School of Art was 132 against 122 on the same date in the year previous; several of the students appear to have found opportunity for using their acquired powers. It is hoped that the defects in the system of teaching elementary drawing will be removed in accordance with the suggestions of the Examiners.

12. Under the head of High Schools it is satisfactory to note that the schools at Sholápur and Tanna have been promoted to that grade. The condition of the Elphinstone High School is also very satisfactory, the number on the rolls having risen from 606 to 673, and the fee receipts from Rs. 21,730 to Rs. 25,000.

13. In the education of girls there has been some progress. Though 3 Government schools have been abolished, the pupils in Government schools have increased by 58. An increase is also reported of 1 aided school and 425 pupils, and of 5 inspected schools and 28 pupils.

14. It is also satisfactory to observe that the increase of Mahomedans under instruction is maintained. In Government schools there were 23,197 against 23,077 in the year previous, and against 13,613 in the year 1869-70. In all schools connected with the department the number of Mahomedans has risen from 26,297 to 27,263.

15. The number of pupils learning English is now 18,657, being 324 more than in the year previous. There is a marked falling off in the number learning Latin, viz., 224 out of 850, Sanskrit 423 out of 2,901, and Persian 203 out of 909, which is explained as due to the rule permitting boys to choose between their vernacular and a classic.

16. The Government grant-in-aid on the system of payment by results amounted to Rs. 77,676-2-1. During the year under report the Government were compelled to revise the rules which regulated these grants-in-aid with a view to keeping the grant within the sum which the Provincial Treasury is able to afford. The effect of the alteration of the rules should be carefully noted in the next Educational Report.

17. The table given for the first time as Appendix A is a most useful addition to the report. It shows, at a glance, the balances of the Educational Local Funds in each district. The balances vary greatly from Rs. 81,050 at Surat to Rs. 1,516 at Sholápur. At Poona and Ahmednagar there are no balances, but the Local Funds are in debt to the amount of Rs. 5,257 and Rs. 4,274 respectively. This unfortunate state of things is a consequence of the famine. Its rectification is, no doubt, receiving the attention of the Director.

18. Another matter, which ought to be watched, and, therefore, exhibited in the yearly reports, is the state of the Local Pension Fund, from which pensions are to be paid to those school-masters who draw their pay from local sources and not from the Provincial Treasury. It appears at page 12 of the report that Rs. 25,426 were set aside as contributions to the Pension Fund, but the present condition of the fund is nowhere shown. This want should be supplied in future reports, the information being obtained, if necessary, from the Accountant General.

19. It is also requested that the table given at page 3 of the report may be revised in accordance with the appended form, so as to show, in greater detail, the main heads of expenditure between which the Provincial grant is distributed. The Governor in Council also wishes that the budget allotment of the Provincial grant should be stated, with, if necessary, a short explanation of the causes which have led to the expenditure of a smaller sum.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
The University Registrar,
The Superintendent of the Government Central Press (with Notification),
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter),
The Secretary of State for India (by letter),

Objects of Expenditure of Provincial Allotment.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Direction and Subsidiary Charges		
Inspection		
University		
Colleges or Department of Colleges		
Normal Schools		
Technical Schools		
Boys' Schools ... ... — High Schools		
— Anglo-vernacular First Grade ..		
— Do. Second Grade .		
— Lower Class, Primary		
Girls' Schools ... .. — For Natives		
— For Europeans		
Mixed Boys' and Girls' Schools		
Grants-in-aid .. ... — On system of payment by results ...		
— Other grants for instruction		
— Building grants		
Buildings by Educational Department		
Scholarships and Prizes		
Translation Department		
Book Department..		
Miscellaneous		

No. 1—EDUCATIONAL.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 31st January 1878.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Para. 1. The Despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 28th November, No 8 of 1877, forwarding copy of the report submitted by the Director of Public Instruction on the operations of the Educational Department in Bombay Presidency for the year 1876-77, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The general results of the year under report have not been favourable. The progress, which has constantly formed a subject of congratulation, has received a severe check. I am willing, however, to believe that this result is to be ascribed to the famine, but I concur with your Excellency in Council in considering that it should receive the earnest attention of all connected with the administration, and especially of the Educational Department.

3. The sum contributed from Local Funds to educational expenditure was Rs. 11,54,873, exhibiting, in comparison with the return of the preceding year, a net decrease of Rs. 64,157. This result was caused by a falling off in the cess of Rs. 1,10,735 and in the popular subscriptions of Rs. 3,851, incidents which may, without hesitation, be ascribed to the famine. In all other items increase was exhibited, and I am especially glad to observe that the "Funds of Native States" showed an increase of Rs. 20,445. It is satisfactory that the decrease in municipal assignments, which has for some years been recorded, has, in the year under review, been changed into a slight increase of Rs. 252.

4. The retrograde character of the operations of the year is shown in a net decrease of schools and scholars, the one of 14, and the other of 1,271. In the Government schools there has been a decrease of 72, which has been partially met by an increase of 52 private schools, which are not aided, but only inspected. The decrease of 72 Government schools is caused chiefly by a falling off in primary and night schools to the extent of 59. In first grade schools there has been an increase of two. I am glad also to observe that the Elphinstone High School is in a prosperous condition, the numbers of scholars having increased from 606 to 673, and the fee receipts from Rs. 21,730 to Rs. 25,000.

5. It is a subject of regret that the number of candidates for Matriculation in the University should have fallen off from 1,269 to 1,154, and still more that the number passing the examination should have been reduced from 454 to 203. This result is ascribed to the greater severity of the examination; with this taken *per se*, I shall not find fault, considering, as I do, and as I stated in the 6th para. of my Despatch of the 19th of July last, that the gradual elevation of the standard is an object which should be kept in view. But I trust that the Examiners look only to the degree of merit displayed and not to adventitious

circumstances. I am induced to make this remark on account of the statement in the 34th paragraph of the Director's report, page 53, that the Inspector of the Southern Division, Mr. Russell, has admitted "that in examining the High School of Belgaum (the Sirdars' School) his object was to pluck if possible, and in examining the Mission School, to pass if possible." The Director has very properly ordered that the same standard should be applied to both schools.

6. In the First Examination in Arts only 29 passed, as against 69 in the previous year, a result of which no explanation is given by the Director. I am glad, however, on the other hand, to observe that the number of candidates who passed the B.A. Examination increased from 18 to 40.

7. Among the collegiate institutions the Elphinstone College, the Deccan College, and the Grant Medical College have maintained the high character which they have long borne; but the most marked success of the year is that of the Poona Engineernig College, the students of which have especially distinguished themselves in the University examinations. It is a subject of congratulation that no less than 70 passed students of this college have, during the year, been supplied to the Public Works and Engineering Departments.

8. In female education some progress is exhibited: although the Government schools have decreased by 3, the number of scholars has increased by 58. There has also been an addition of 1 to the aided schools, and of 5 to the inspected schools, with an increase of 425 pupils in the former and of 28 pupils in the latter class.

9. It is very satisfactory that education has made some progress among Mahomedans. In the Government and other schools connected with the Educational Department the number of Mahomedan pupils has increased from 26,297 to 27,263.

10. The year under review has not presented favourable results, but I am glad to record that there is nothing to show that these results are in any degree to be ascribed to an absence of zeal and efficiency in the officers of the Educational Department.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

True copy.
S. MACDONALD,
Superintendent.

No. 333.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1877.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4847, dated 21st December 1876—Reporting that he has had conferences with the authorities of the institutions specified on the subject of Government Resolution No. 599 of 1876, regarding grants-in-aid; submitting copy of the revised Rules which have been arranged; stating the chief changes proposed, and noticing the protest of the Scottish Education Society and Diocesan Board; requesting early decision, and that proofs of the rules, as finally sanctioned, be sent to him before insertion in the *Government Gazette*.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4853, dated 21st December 1876—Stating, with reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution (Financial Resolution) No. 4225 of 17th December 1875, that Rule (f) of Part III has been retained in Part II of the new Rules submitted with his No. 4847 of 1876 (regarding grants-in-aid).

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the best plan for reducing the total grant will be to withdraw all grants for passing Matriculation Examinations and grants for salaries, and to reduce by one-half the grants for passing the F.E.A. and B.A. University Examinations. The grants for passing the Higher Standard School Examinations should remain as at present, and no capitation grant on daily average attendance should be allowed to the Managers of European and Eurasian Schools.

2. The other proposed alterations in existing rules are approved, including Rule 6, which fixes at 100 the number of days in the twelve months preceding an examination, during which a boy must have attended to qualify him for examination. Rule 14 must be omitted, as Matriculation grants are to be withdrawn.

3. The Rules should be published in the *Government Gazette* as having effect from the 1st proximo.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government

To

The Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Grant-in-Aid Rules for the Presidency of Bombay have been sanctioned by Government, and are published for general information :—

GRANT-IN-AID RULES FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY (TO BE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st APRIL 1877, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE).

PART I.

Grants-in-Aid according to Results.

1. Schools will be admitted to the benefit of the following Rules at the discretion of Government, and after due consideration of the educational wants of the locality in which the School applying for a Grant is established.

School Managers who may be desirous of receiving aid from the State on account of any School which has not been previously registered in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, must apply for registration at least six months before the commencement of the official year in which they wish the School to be examined.

N.B.—The official year commences on the 1st April and ends on the 31st March.

2. Application for registration of Schools under recognized management may be made once for all. Application for registration of Private Schools must be renewed annually. All applications for registration must be accompanied by a statement in the form of Schedule C.

3. Schools are divided into (1st) European and Eurasian, (2nd) English-teaching, (3rd) Anglo-vernacular, (4th) Vernacular. No Schools can be classed as European and Eurasian unless at least four-fifths of the pupils are of European or Eurasian parentage. Portuguese Schools may be returned as "English-teaching" or as "Anglo-vernacular" or as "Vernacular" Schools. Anglo-vernacular and Vernacular Departments of schools should be separately registered.

4. All registered Schools will be examined or inspected once during the official year by a Government Inspecting Officer, who will give notice to the Managers beforehand of the probable time of examination.

5. Provided that if the Inspecting Officer, on his visit, shall consider the arrangements of any School to be palpably defective as regards accommodation, registry of attendance, or otherwise, he may decline to examine, forwarding, however, a full report of his reasons for so declining to the Director of Public Instruction and to the School Managers.

6. The number of pupils presented for examination must in no case exceed the average number in attendance daily during the previous twelve months; and no pupil will be examined who has not actually attended the school for at least 100 days during the twelve months immediately preceding the examination, or who has already been examined at any other aided School during the current official year.

7. A day of attendance shall mean not less than four hours of instruction given in the same day.

8. No pupil will be examined, or have his attendance counted in calculating the average attendance who is below six or above twenty-two years of age.

9. In every aided School the daily attendance of the pupils must be recorded in a printed attendance roll* of the form prescribed in Schedule D.

10. The Inspecting Officer will examine the pupils presented to him according to the standard under which they are presented (*see* Schedule A), and will furnish the Managers with a certificate of the number of pupils passed by him under each head, and of the number entitled to capitation.

A School Manager may, the year after his school has been examined, receive a grant equal to that of the previous year without a fresh examination under Standards, on condition that the Inspector certifies that he is satisfied with the School as regards accommodation, registry of attendance, and discipline, and that he has orally examined a sufficient number of classes to enable him to speak well of the quality of instruction and of the intelligence of the pupils.

11. No pupil can be examined at any inspection under the heads of more than one standard. To pass under any head a pupil must obtain one-third of the aggregate marks given for that head, and one-fourth of the marks assigned to each sub-division of that head.

12. No pupil can be presented more than once under the same standard, except that any pupil who may have passed under not more than two heads of a standard may be presented in the subsequent year (if the School is examined) under the heads in which he failed or omitted to pass, in lieu of being presented under a higher standard.

* Copies of the printed attendance roll must be purchased at the Government Central Press.

amination, the Managers should forward to the Educational Inspector amount to which they are entitled under the standards of Schedule B, the certificate mentioned in Rule 10.

ants will be liable to lapse if not claimed within one month of the date of the Inspector's certificate.

14. Managers of Colleges or other Institutions recognized by the University may, after istration under Schedule C, obtain grants under the following conditions for pupils who pass the F.A. and B.A. Examinations :—

(*a*) No grant can be allowed for passing the F.E.A. for any pupil who is not certified to have kept three terms in the Institution applying for the grant.

(*b*) No grant can be allowed for passisng the B.A. Examination for any pupil who is not certified to have kept six terms in the Institution applying for the grant.

15. Applications for grants for passing the F.A. and B.A. Examinations must be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction within one month after the date of passing, accompanied by a reference to the list of passed candidates in the *Government Gazette* in which the pupil's name has been published, and a copy of the certificate under Form D or F (in the University Calendar) which was furnished to the University on behalf of the pupil.

16. Schools receiving aid from the State otherwise than on the system of payments-for-results cannot, unless they elect to renounce such aid, obtain any grant under these rules. But this proviso does not affect the allowances made by the State for soldiers' orphans.

17. If it can be proved that a School has been established where there is an urgent demand for such a School, and under peculiar difficulties, Government will sanction a grant of half the net expenditure on instruction in the first year after establishment, instead of the usual grant by results, provided that the examination held in the usual form for aided Schools is satisfactory to the Inspecting Officer.

18. If it can be proved that the grant by results to any School has through misadventure, for which the Managers are not to blame, fallen greatly below the average or previous grant to the same School, a sum not exceeding the grant of the last previous year, or of the average grant of the three last previous years, may, with the sanction of Government, be paid to the Managers instead of the grant calculated on the results of the current year.

Part II.

Grants-in-Aid of School-Buildings.

1. The following are the Rules under which Grants-in-aid of School-buildings will be made from time to time in the Presidency of Bombay at the discretion of Government :—

(1) A grant of money may be made not exceeding the sum raised for building purposes by private subscriptions as a maximum, and of such amount within the maximum as shall seem proper to the Local Government after reviewing the circumstances of each case.

(2) If the School is to be built where ground is at the disposal of Government, a site may be granted by Government, which may either be additional to the grant of money, or counted at the Government valuation as a part of that grant, as the Local Government may decide.

2. The following conditions shall apply to every grant-in-aid of a School-building :—

(*a*) Private subscriptions may be in money, building materials, labour, or land for a site. The quantity of materials, labour, or land shall not be in excess of what is required for the building, and shall be valued by Government for the purposes of the grant.

(*b*) Additions to School-buildings which substantially increase the area of rooms available for school purposes shall be considered to be new buildings within the meaning of these rules.

(*c*) Before any grant is promised, the applicants shall prove to the satisfaction of the Local Government that the proposed building is for a public object, is required in the locality where it is designed to build it, and is to be devoted wholly to education, and in part to secular education.

(*d*) Every application for a Government site shall be accompanied by a ground-plan drawn to scale, and certified by the Government Officer in charge of the land. Every application for a building-grant shall be accompanied by complete plans and estimates, by a statement of the means relied upon for completing the building, and

by a declaration signed by the applicants that the s
private subscriptions has actually been raised and is availa
estimates will be first forwarded for the report of the Public
and must be declared satisfactory by that department before
guaranteed, and the plans and estimates shall be finally reco
Works Department.

(*e*) Government will not be bound to make grants-in-aid of School-build
of the Budget allotment of the year for that purpose. Application for
ceeding Rs. 1,000 must be made to Government, through the Director
Instruction, six complete months before the beginning of the financial year
1st to March 31st) in which the grant is required, so that special provision may be
made for it in the Educational Budget of the said financial year.

(*f*) Grants-in-aid of School-buildings not exceeding Rs. 1,000 may be made by the Director of Public Instruction from either the grant for minor School-buildings or the provision for grants-in-aid. Grants above Rs. 1,000 will be made by the Local Government.

(*g*) Grants-in-aid of buildings will be disbursed, one-half when half of the construction is executed, and the rest on the completion of the building, when it shall have been certified by the nearest Government Executive Engineer that the work has been well and truly completed according to the plan submitted, and by the Managers that they have funds sufficient, with the Government grant, to pay the whole cost of the building.

(*h*) No grant-in-aid shall be paid, nor any Government site made over, until a deed or deeds shall have been executed by the Managers of the School, or their lawful representatives, and approved by the Local Government, providing for the legal ownership of the premises, for the proper maintenance of the building, for the management of the school, and for its inspection by the Government Inspector; and also providing, in case the building be not completed within a time to be fixed in the deed, and also in case the building shall at any time cease to be used for the purpose of secular education, or if the School shall be withdrawn from inspection by the Government Inspector, that the site, with the buildings on it, shall revert to Government, who shall either restore it on repayment of any grant-in-aid paid, and of the value, as settled by arbitration, of any site given by Government; or shall have the option of purchasing the premises at a price fixed by arbitration, from which any grant made, and the value of any site given by Government for the same, shall be deducted.

(*i*) Grants may be made as a special case in aid of the purchase, instead of the construction, of School-buildings, subject to such of the above conditions as are applicable to the case.

(*k*) Government does not pledge itself to make any grant-in-aid of the building of Colleges, Libraries, Boarding-houses, or Gymnasia, but applications may be separately submitted, and each will be dealt with on its own merits.

N.B.—1. All schools or other institutions receiving aid from the State will be required to furnish all returns called for by the Government of India or the Government of Bombay.

2. It is to be clearly understood that grants cannot be obtained under Part I or Part II irrespective of the circumstances of the case and the limits of the sum at the disposal of Government. Should a grant be in any case refused, the reason for refusal will be communicated to the applicants, and will also be published in the administration report of the Educational Department.

SCHEDULE B.

...NTS TO PUPILS PASSED UNDER THE SEVERAL STANDARDS.

...or Colleges and Institutions recognized by the University.

	Rs.
For passing University F.E.A.	100
Ditto ditto B.A. Examination	175

For European and Eurasian Schools.

	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Rs.
Standard I.	4	3	3	0	10
Standard II.	5	4	4	2	15
Standard III.	6	5	5	4	20
Standard IV.	7	6	6	6	25
Standard V.	10	10	8	8	36
Standard VI.	13	13	10	14	50
Standard VII.	20	20	15	20	75
Standard VIII.	25	25	20	20	90

Grants for girls to be the same as for boys, but in addition to the above a grant of Rs. 5 may be awarded for good plain needlework done by any girl who passes in not less than two heads of any standard.

For English-teaching Schools.

	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total. Rs,
Standard I.	2	2	2	0	6
Standard II.	2½	2½	2½	2½	10
Standard III.	3	3	3	3	12
Standard IV.	4	4	4	4	16
Standard V.	5	5	4	4	18
Standard VI.	6	6	5	5	22
Standard VII.	7	7	6	6	26
Standard VIII.	8	8	7	7	30

With capitation allowance of Rs. 2 on the average daily attendance of pupils during the year.

Grants for girls to be the same as for boys, but in addition to the above a grant of Rs. 3 may be awarded for good plain needlework done by any girl who passes in not less than two heads of any standard.

For Anglo-vernacular Schools.

	1st Head.	3nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head,	Total Rs.
Standard I.	1½	1½	1	2	6
Standard II.	2	2	2	3	9
Standard III.	3	3	2	4	12
Standard IV.	5	5	5	6	21
Standard V.	6	6	6	8	26
Standard VI.	7	7	7	9	30

With capitation allowance of Rs. 2 on the average daily attendance of pupils during the year.

For Vernacular Schools.

	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Total Rs.
Standard I.	As. 8	As. 8	As. 8	.....	1½
Standard II.	As. 8	As. 8	As. 8	As. 8	2
Standard III.	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	As. 8	As. 8	3
Standard IV.	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	Rs. 1	4
Standard V.	Rs. 1½	Rs. 1½	Rs. 1½	Rs. 1½	6
Standard VI.	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	8

With capitation allowance of As. 8 on the average daily attendance of pupils during the year.

In Sind the grants for Persian in Vernacular Schools are:—

Persian Standard I.	Rs. 1
„ Standard II.	Rs. 1
„ Standard III.	Rs. 1½
„ Standard IV.	Rs. 2
„ Standard V.	Rs. 2

To girls double the above grants for passing heads of standards in Anglo-vernacular and Vernacular Schools will be awarded till further notice. The capitation allowance for girls is in Anglo-vernacular Schools Rs. 2, and in Vernacular Schools As. 8, on the average attendance. For any girl who passes under two heads of any standard, a further grant may be made of Rs. 3 in Anglo-vernacular and of Rs. 2 in vernacular Schools, for creditable plain needlework.

N.B.—No capitation allowance will be granted to Private Schools.

SCHEDULE C.

Form of Application.

Locality and Description of School.	Class of School (*i.e.*, whether European and Eurasian, English-teaching, Anglo-vernacular, or Vernacular).	Name of Proprietor or Proprietors.	Date of Establishment.	Names, Ages, and Places of Education of the Master, and Assistant Masters, with University standing, if any.	Other Employment (if any) of Teachers.	Rate or Rates of Fees.	Amount of Fees received during the twelve months preceding the application.	Probable Number of Pupils which will be presented for Examination under each Standard during the year for which a Grant is requested.	Name and Residence of Parties to whom reference may be made.
		N.B.—In the case of a school under recognized management, the name of the society or the controlling body with which the school is connected should be entered in this column.					*N.B.*—In the case of a school under recognized management, the average annual expenditure on secular education should be given in this column.		

SCHEDULE D.

_____ School or Institution.

ATTENDANCE-ROLL OF CLASS _____ STANDARD _____ FOR THE MONTH OF _____ 187 .

Master, Mr. _____

Certificate by the Head or Manager of the School.

I hereby certify that this Attendance-Roll has been made up daily by the Master in charge of the Class; that every Pupil has received not less than four hours' instruction on each day on which he has been marked present; and that the average attendance† of the Class for the month is _____

_____

† To find the average attendance of a Class for the month—Add together the daily totals of boys marked present, and divide the sum by the number of times the school has met during the month: the quotient is the average number in attendance.

N.B.—No erasures of any kind are permissible in this Return; corrections should be made in red ink.

B 377—25

No.	Name of Pupil.	Attendance for the Month, 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	No. of Attendances.
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N.B —Boys present to be marked *p* ; boys absent without leave, *a* ; boys absent from sickness, *s* ; and boys absent with leave, *l*.

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No.

Bombay Castle, 4th Decem

Letter from the Acting Director of Public Instruction, N . 3287, dated 7th November 1878—Submitting a copy of the Report on Public Instruction (without the Tables required by the Government of India), and requesting the usual permission for its publication at an early date. Requesting also the review of Government on the Report, so that it may be printed with it.

RESOLUTION.—The income at the disposal of the Educational Department in the year under report, as compared with that of the year previous, has increased by Rs. 1,72,137, of which Rs. 1,21,955 is due to the agricultural cess which had been so diminished by the late drought. There is also an increase of Rs. 10,518 in fees, and a small increase, much less than is desired, of Rs. 3,003 in Municipal assignments.

2. Though the income of the Department was so much larger in 1877-78 than in 1876-77, there was not this difference in the expenditure. From the Provincial allotment Rs. 31,081 more were spent, but from Local Funds Rs. 3,000 less were spent than in the former year, and the greater expenditure from the Provincial allotment is more than accounted for by the grant of Rs. 50,000 in aid of the Endowment Funds of the Scottish Orphanage, and the Cathedral Choir School. In the former year the Department had to pay its way by drawing on the Local Fund balances. These balances amounted to Rs. 3,53,690 on the first day, and stood at Rs. 4,13,207 on the last day of the year under report.

3. In the Administration Report of last year it had to be recorded that the number of Government Educational Institutions had decreased by 70, and of the pupils by 2,779. In the year now under report there has been a further decrease of 36 in the number of Government Institutions, but the total number of pupils has increased by 869, in which increase there are 480 girls.

In aided institutions there was last year a decrease of 8 schools, and of 2,779 pupils, and now there is a further decrease of 47 schools of this class and of 2,949 pupils.

Last year while there was a decrease in the number of Government Schools and of aided schools, there was an increase of 52 in the number of schools which, receiving no aid, are inspected by the Educational Department. In the year under report there is a further increase of 35 in the number of these inspected schools, and of 529 in the number of their pupils.

The net result of increases and decreases in all schools, &c., with which the Department is connected, is a decrease of 47 schools, and 1,301 pupils, while last year there was a decrease of 14 schools and 1,271 pupils. There can be no doubt, however, that the Department has still to contend with the depression occasioned by the late drought.

4. In future reports the abstract form given below should be introduced, with additional entries for each year:—

	Government Institutions.		Aided Institutions.		Inspected Institutions.		Police and Jail Schools.		Total.		Increase on year previous.		Decrease on year previous.	
	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.
1876-77 ...	3,624	205,357	255	20,099	565	22,978	20	1,007	4,464	249,441	...	...	14	1,271
1877-78 ...	3,588	206,226	208	17,150	600	23,507	21	1,257	4,417	248,140	...	...	47	1,301

5. The advantage of exhibiting the figures for a series of years, with a view to the right appreciation of the figures given in the particular year under report, is shown in the Abstract Statements of the numbers attending the Arts Colleges,

...here ...n the 4 years 210, 205, 2... ...hly number of students in the ...e other hand the average month... ...ded College... ..., 101 and 59. The Governor in Counc... ...d a special enquiry on the subject of the falling off in attendance at the Arts Colleges.

6. It is gratifying to note that there is no decline in the numbers attending the Grant Medical College and the Poona Civil Engineering College, the number on the rolls having increased in the case of the former from 286 to 326, and of the latter from 164 to 172, while the success of the students of both Colleges in the University Examinations is satisfactory. The number of students on the rolls of the School of Art has also risen from 132 to 155.

7. The success of the High Schools in preparing students for Matriculation falls far short of the anticipation of Sir A. Grant and Mr. Peile. It has, however, been slightly greater in the year under report than in the previous year, 217 out of 1,030 having passed against 203 out of 1,110. The Government High Schools, especially those at Poona and Kolhápur, are entitled to the credit of the increase, 26 more students from these institutions having passed than in the year previous; whereas the number matriculated from Mission Schools has fallen from 15 to 7, and the number from Private Schools from 33 to 22.

8. In regard to female education there is a satisfactory increase of 7 schools and of 883 pupils, raising the total number of schools to 243 and of pupils to 13,091. Of the 7 new schools none are Government Institutions, but of the 883 new pupils no less than 480 are fresh pupils in the existing Government Schools, a fact which speaks well for their efficiency.

9. The number of Mahomedans under education has fallen by 700, *i. e.*, from 27,263 to 26,563. But in estimating this fact it should be noted that the number of Parsees has fallen by 713 out of a much smaller number, viz., 8,275.

10. In University Degrees during the year under report, 61 passed for the F. E. A. against 29 the year previous; for the B. A. 30 against 40; for the M. A. 3 against 2. In Laws 4 passed for LL. B. against 3 the year previous. In Medicine for the First L. M. 21 passed against 19 the year previous; for L. M. 20 against 11. In Engineering 17 passed for the First L. C. E. against 19 the year previous; and for L. C. E. 11 against 10. It is gratifying that in all the Degrees, but that of B. A., an increased number passed in the year under report.

The following table exhibits the results of the University Examinations for Degrees during the last year, as compared with the five preceding years :—

Degrees.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		No. Presented.	No. Passed.	No. Presented.	No. Passed.	No. Presented.	No. Passed.	No. Presented.	No. Passed.	No. Presented.	No. Passed.	No. Presented.	No. Passed.
Art	First Arts	146	24	146	48	213	74	193	69	176	29	150	61
	Bachr. of Arts.		22	62	23	69	30	88	18	92	40	87	30
	Master of Arts.		5	8	3	9	2	6	4	4	2	6	3
Law	Bachr. of Laws.	6	1	7	3	11	2	11	5	16	3	14	4
Medicine	First L. M.	24	15	29	13	34	18	46	30	40	19	54	21
	L. M.	4	4	8	8	16	7	19	16	20	11	*32	*20
	M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Engineering	First C. E.	29	15	23	15	24	13	24	21	21	19	29	17
	L. C. E.		4	13	8	15	4	12	9	14	10	16	11
	M. C. E.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* For L. M. & S.

In paragraph 9 of his report Colone[illegible] alteration in the rules determining grants [illegible] results, which alteration had been necessitat[illegible] the year previous [illegible] sequence of the applications for these grants having increased beyond the abi[illegible] of the Provincial Revenues to provide for them at the previous rates. The grants awarded in the year under report amounted to Rs. 64,579, being Rs. 13,097 less than the total of the grants in the year previous. But of this difference Rs. 6,000 appear to have been due not to the alteration in the rules, but to the closing of certain schools and the removal of others from the register. Of the remaining difference about Rs. 3,000 are due to the withdrawal of grants for Matriculation and reduction in grants for University Degrees, and the rest to the withdrawal of the capitation grant in the case of European and Eurasian Schools.

As it is very desirable that the variation of the distribution of the allotment for these grants should be watched from year to year, the Governor in Council desires that it may be exhibited in future reports according to the following form :—

	Colleges.		Schools for Europeans and Eurasians under recognized Management.		Schools for all Races and Castes.		Private Schools carried on for Profit.		Total.	
	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.	No.	Grant.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1876-77	2	2,150	27	24,308	67	41,714½	24	9,503½	120	77,676
1877-78	2	1,300	25	29,507	78	29,763	16	4,009	121	64,579
1878-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12. In his 102nd paragraph Colonel Waddington gives the results of the Zillah examinations for certificates qualifying for Government service. The total figures are as follows :—

	First Class Certificate V English Standard.		Second Class Certificate VI Vernacular Standard.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1877-78	828	232	3,711	1,053

As it will be interesting also that the fluctuations in the numbers applying for and obtaining these certificates should be watched, the above Abstract Form should be included in future reports with fresh entries for each year. In the year under report Colonel Waddington states there was a decrease of 59 in the number qualifying for superior, and of 201 in the number qualifying for inferior service, but as these decreases appear in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, while there has been an increase in the Northern Division and in Sind, it is probable that the decrease is to be attributed to the distress with which the former portions of the Presidency were visited.

[illegible] at the progress [illegible] very poor. The Departm[illegible] any fresh ground, has hardly held the [illegible] In [illegible] this, His Excellency in Council does not me[illegible] any blame on the a[illegible] forward zealous officers of whom the department is composed. The want of [illegible] movement generally, the manifest stagnation in some respects, the fear of even a backward movement in other respects—may be mainly owing to circumstances beyond the control of our officers. The late famine has, no doubt, retarded popular education. But we must be on our guard against attributing to the famine all the unfavourable points for which we cannot readily account. And in so far as such points are attributable to the famine, we must strive to retrieve them now that plenty and prosperity are returning.

14. In respect to higher education the Governor in Council acknowledges that while the standard of examination is being gradually raised, the number of those who pass for degrees is sustained, mainly by reason of the increasing attention given by the students to the two branches of applied science, namely, Medicine and Civil Engineering. The progress—slight as yet—in that scientific knowledge, which is so practically useful, may afford some ground for satisfaction. We probably can stimulate such progress; and we shall exert our endeavours accordingly. But the falling off in the Arts generally must cause anxiety. The public impression is that less and less attention is being devoted by the native youth to the higher education in Arts, the actual utility of which is more and more doubted by them. This is borne out by the statistics of decrease in the attendance in the Colleges, and at the Examinations for Matriculation. Of the causes of this comparative indifference, some are beyond the control of Government; others, again, are not. We may succeed in rendering more strict than heretofore the educational tests for the admission of candidates to the higher grades of the public service. For this end the requisite steps are being taken.

15. The Governor in Council, while observing that the numbers of students at the High Schools are well maintained, yet remarks with much regret the falling off in the number of scholars of the first and second grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Not only have the numbers fallen off, but also there are complaints of the deficiencies in the English instruction in these schools.

16. The decrease of the number of scholars remarked last year in the primary schools has been arrested this year and a slight increase is shown upon the whole. This is brought about, however, by a large increase in Guzerat and some increase in the Southern Mahratta Country, which more than counterbalance the serious decrease in the Central Deccan; while the number in Khandesh and the Konkan remain much the same. The decrease in the Central Deccan is very serious and considerable; it is doubtless attributable to the late famine and the long protracted distress. This falling off in the education, which is among the most crying wants of the peasantry of the Deccan, must be reckoned amongst the most lamentable results of the scarcity. A restoration of primary education to the place which it held before the famine is one of the first matters demanding the attention of the local officers now that plenty and prosperity are returning. This is the branch of education in which the Collectors, their Assistants, and their Mámlatdárs can exercise an effective influence. The Governor in Council earnestly bespeaks their attention to the matter.

17. The Governor in Council observes that an apprehension is expressed by some officers to the effect that primary education is not likely to attain much further development because the income from the local cess is comparatively fixed and is not likely to increase, while the income from private subscriptions and such like resources has fallen off since the imposition of the cess. Any stagnation in primary education, any cessation of its growth, would cause the utmost regret to the Government. The cess-money, which virtually constitutes a public fund, should be regarded as a sort of grant-in-aid to subscriptions and other private resources. No effort should be spared by the local authorities to maintain these resources unimpaired and to rouse the peasantry to a sense of the obligation

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19. Despi... ...isco...ag... ...he prese... ...
Governor in Counci... ...the Directo... ..., and the office... ...
the Educational Departm... ...have done their b... ...e applied their abili... ...
and experience to a task which adverse circums... ...ave rendered peculiar... ...
difficult ; and that, respecting primary educati... ...ally, the district authori-
ties have given effectual co-operation. Still th... ...on to be learnt from thi... ...
report by all concerned, whether the Educational officers, or the Civil authorities, or the Native community, is this, that redoubled efforts must be put forth to maintain education, whether high, or middle, or primary, in the position to which it has risen.

20. Colonel Waddington should be thanked for his full and clear report, and informed that Government are well satisfied with the way in which the Department has worked under his supervision during the absence of the Director, Mr. Chatfield, on furlough.

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
The University Registrar,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter),
The Secretary of State for India (by letter),
The Commissioner, N.D.,
The Commissioner, C.D.,
The Commissioner, S.D.,
All Collectors.